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What Canada Is Doing For Her Sheep Industry

(By J. B. SPENCER, Ottawa, Canada)

A PART from the work being done through exhibitions and record associations, comparatively little attention had been given, up to about ten years ago, to the improvement of the sheep industry in Canada. While the governments, provincial and dominion, were annually expending comparatively large sums to improve the horse, cattle and swine industries, the sheep industry was allowed to drift with the current of indifference, with the result that the sheep population of the dominion not only did not improve in quality, except in the hands of the breeders of pure bred animals, but there has been a continuous decrease, year by year, in the number of sheep over the dominion.

Early in the present century a series of winter fairs were organized at which valuable demonstration work was carried on to show by block test and lectures the value of improved breeding. This teaching spread to lecture platforms throughout the country and undoubtedly had a good influence upon the industry.

In the year 1906 a more practical movement was commenced with a view to improving the mutton sheep of Canada. In some of the provinces, up to this time, the use of pure bred sires, except in pure bred flocks, was very little known. That year the government of Nova Scotia held a number of auction sales of rams which were eagerly picked up and made a

marked influence on the sheep of the province. The province carried on this work for two years. A little later the live stock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, took up this work and by auction sales, introduced in one season four hundred pure bred rams, which were distributed in all of the provinces except Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The sales were held in districts best adapted to sheep raising and where the quality of the stock most needed improving. It would be difficult to estimate the value of this work, as it not only affected a

expert, appeared on the scene and outlined a policy which, he believed, if carried out, would result in a greater appreciation of the sheep industry than had heretofore obtained. His policy, on explanation by himself, was accepted, and he was at once appointed to undertake what he had planned. Along with Mr. Ritch was appointed Mr. W. A. Dryden, son of the late John Dryden, who, for a number of years was Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and himself an extensive breeder of high class, pure bred sheep. These gentlemen made a study of the sheep

and wool industry in Great Britain, the United States and Canada and issued a report which showed very clearly wherein the Canadian industry was weak when compared side by side with that of the two other countries studied. A large issue of this report was got out with the result that not only the dominion department but the provincial de-



100 Yearling Hampshires Ewes Bred by B. J. Walker, Salisbury, England

very pronounced direct improvement in the flocks immediately concerned, but it demonstrated so forcibly the value of improved blood that the use of the grade sire is now, in many sections, understood to be very unprofitable.

This work, necessarily, did not affect the whole country, and a more general policy for the uplifting of the industry seemed to the live stock commissioner to be necessary. In 1911 Mr. W. T. Ritch, a wool and sheep

partments of agriculture were not only shown what was needed but were stirred up to action. A special officer in the person of Mr. T. Reginald Arkell, son of Henry Arkell, the well-known Oxford breeder at Arkell, Ontario, was appointed as an official of the live stock branch, to give his full time to the sheep industry. Under him, assistants in the various provinces have been set at work.

The policy of the live stock branch towards the sheep industry may be di-

vided into three divisions; firstly, the loaning of pure bred sires to associations of farmers living in districts remote from pure bred flocks, or where their financial standing will not permit of their purchasing high-class stock. Secondly, the services of expert wool graders have been provided to prepare, in a marketable condition, the clip of mutual organizations of sheep raisers, and thirdly, the prosecution of instructional and practical demonstrations by experts in the various phases of sheep husbandry, with special emphasis on proper methods of caring for the wool.

The policy of loaning rams to associations of farmers was commenced last year, and is being continued in every province in readiness for the coming autumn. Most of the prominent breeds are represented. The policy in regard to breeds is to endeavor to confine breeds to a district with a view of making districts notable for the uniformity of their stock, both from the standpoint of wool and of mutton.

Perhaps sheep breeders in no country have received less for their wool in relation to its actual value, than in Canada. No thought has been taken in the past to present it in anything like a marketable condition. Much of the wool has been sold through country stores and all kinds have gone together, in all conditions. It is to correct this backward condition that wool classifiers have been appointed. The services of these men are offered to mutual associations of sheep raisers, who will undertake to dispose of the wool of their members. The grading is performed chiefly at central depots where the wool of all members may be collected together. A standard of grades has been adopted and correlated with the American and British standards. Soon after the policy was announced applications had been received for more than a million pounds of wool.

With a view to calling special attention to the wool side of the sheep industry, elaborate exhibits of wool will be made at several of the larger exhibitions throughout Canada. The ex-

hibits will contain complete collections of specimens of domestic and foreign wools, and samples of the intermediate products of manufacture, as well as the finished cloth.

In some of the provinces a wool car has traveled with demonstration trains, in which were shown to the farmers such work as dipping, shearing and other work pertaining to the sheep industry.

The work described was done through the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture, but the experimental farms branch has also been, and continues to be, active in respect to the industry. At each of the twenty-one farms and stations distributed over the dominion, experimental work is being carried on. At some of the farms one breed, and at some, other breeds, and in a few cases, several breeds are kept for the purpose of determining the classes and breed best suited for the respective districts concerned.

A point that is being specially investigated is the acreage per flock on expensive farm lands where there is a natural shortage of pasture, and on cheap lands where good sheep pasture predominates.

Except for feeding experiments in which grades of the different breeds are worked with, only high-class, pure bred stock are kept, and from these high-class breeding animals are sold at reasonable prices to farmers.

All manner of crops considered suitable for sheep are being used in feeding investigations, and each year lambs and sheep are fattened for special markets with a view of demonstrating the profits from this course rather than of turning off the lamb crop in the fall of the year, as is so common in almost every province.

Tests are being made of various degrees of winter shelter, as well as comparisons of various types of feed rack, fencing and other problems that confront the sheep raiser. The results of this work sent broadcast in bulletin form cannot fail to have an influence in the direction of building up the industry.

Work by the Provinces.

The provinces have not been idle, during recent years, in regard to the sheep industry. In Ontario a number of small demonstration flocks of different breeds were established. These were placed with good, ordinary farmers, who followed a plan laid down by a committee of practical shepherds and kept an accurate account of each season's work. These flocks were continued for about four years, and showed, in every case, extraordinary profits. Reports of these were distributed broadcast, and there is reason to believe that sheep raising is now benefiting from this work.

Prince Edward Island benefited by the sales held by the federal department some years ago, and now the province itself is doing something to still further advance the industry. Last year, by the aid of the federal grant under the provisions of the Agricultural Instruction Act, dipping demonstrations were held over the province. The benefits of this practice became so generally known that a large number of sheep breeders have, since then purchased dipping outfits. Other districts are being visited with demonstrations this year, so that it is expected that dipping once or twice a year will be general in that province at a very early date.

In that province it was recognized that the dog nuisance was a detriment to the sheep industry. A few months ago a Sheep Breeders' Association was formed and one of their undertakings has been to raise from each sheep owner one cent per head for all sheep and lambs owned by him on July 1st. Two cents per head is charged if the sheep are pure bred. In consideration of this the sheep are insured against dogs to the extent of seventy-five per cent of their value.

The Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture has taken in and sold by auction, several consignments of pure bred rams. They have also strengthened, in recent years, the Sheep Protection Act, which provides, among other things, a substantial penalty in the case of owners whose dogs have

been proved to do injury to sheep.

In the province of Manitoba farmers desiring to commence sheep raising have been assisted by the provincial Sheep Breeders' Association. This organization for several years brought in breeding ewes and high class rams, which they sold at public auction. In some cases the sale price left a deficit which was made up, in a few cases, by the association.

This work has been going on also in the province of Saskatchewan where, in a single year, more than two thousand head of sheep were brought in and distributed in small lots. Besides the animals actually supplied in this way, a large number were purchased by farmers through information obtained through the association.

Both the province of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are assisting the breeders to market their wool. The departments notified sheep breeders that, upon their agreement to comply with certain conditions, they would be supplied with proper twine and bags and that the wool would be collected at a central point to be graded and marketed therefrom. A bulletin was issued by the Saskatchewan department giving instructions in the handling of wool. The response has been quick and pronounced, as some fourteen thousand fleeces had, some time ago, been offered to the Saskatchewan department to be handled this year. This work is being handled in the co-operative organization branch of the department. Dipping powder and scourable branding fluid are also supplied by the department to breeders, at cost.

The revival in the sheep industry is pronounced in every province. While it is unsafe, at any time, to make predictions, there is every reason to believe that the sheep industry in Canada will, in a very short time, occupy a much more prominent place than ever it has done. It is being exemplified that each and every province is adapted to sheep raising, and also that the industry is a profitable one when conducted with the intelligence that is everywhere applied to the raising of other classes of stock.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL PRICES.

We submit on this page the photo of two samples of New Zealand wool sent to Mr. Ritch from London. The wool is a cross-bred and would grade as low half-bred in this country. It must be noted that this wool sold in London at 33 and 32 cents in the grease. The amount sold was a large consignment and all was bought for export to the United States. Of course the fleeces were carefully classed and

One is amazed at the cleanness of this wool. In the 33-cent lot there is almost a total absence of dirt and vegetable fiber. It seems unreasonable that a sheep could carry this wool a year and keep it so clean. Its waste is 75 per cent grease. The 32-cent lot is a trifle more wastey, showing sign of a dark material like charcoal near the tip. The 33-cent sample is of shorter staple but being lighter shrinkage it brought more money. Neither of these wools seem as strong



33 cents

High Priced New Zealand Wool

32 cents

skirted and put up in the most approved style.

At first thought these prices look exceptionally high and they are high for grease wool, but this is partly occasioned by the fact the wool would shrink very little in scouring. Probably about half what domestic wool of the same grade would shrink. But even considering the light shrinkage this wool has brought somewhat more than domestic wool of the same grade sells for.

as our territory wools of the same grade, nor are they any longer in staple. They do, however, possess in a marked degree that softness that characterizes some Australian wools. What this softness is due to one cannot say but we see no reason why the cleanness of the wool might not account for part of it at least.

For American wool growers these two samples have two points of interest, first, the fact that careful classing of the clip enabled the grower to know

that he had wool of this value, and second, the possibilities of reducing the shrinkage of our own wools somewhat.

In many western flocks we raise some wool about as good as these New Zealand fleeces. However, as we jam all kinds of wool into the same sack the good sells at the same price as the bad. Had the New Zealander done the same thing he would not have received 33 cents for this wool.

The light shrink saves money to the grower all down the line, not only because light wool is worth more, but because the handling charges are also less. First we have our freight amounting to one and three-fourths cents per pound. Reduce the shrinkage of the wool 20 per cent and the effect is the same as reducing the freight rate 35 cents per hundred pounds. Then the commission of one and one-half cents per pound. If the shrink was 20 per cent less we again save 30 cents per hundred. Then the wool has to be scoured at a cost of from one to two cents per pound. Here again you save 30 cents per hundred pounds. So that in these three items alone a 20 per cent reduction of the shrink saves the grower approximately one cent per pound. Of course the great advantage in light shrinkage comes through the increased value of the wool in the grease. If a wool was worth 50 cents per clean pound and shrank 60 per cent, then in the grease it would be worth 20 cents. But reduce the shrink 20 per cent and the same wool is worth 30 cents per grease pound on an estimated basis, but in reality it would be worth probably 32 cents for all costs have been reduced and light shrinking wool (free from dirt) is intrinsically more valuable. The number of pounds per sheep would be less but the net income per sheep would be increased.

It is true that western sheepmen are largely a victim of circumstances so far as the shrinkage of their wool is concerned. We could not reduce the shrinkage 20 per cent if we tried but we could reduce it 10 per cent and we ought to do it. How many sheepmen

have spoken to their herders about this matter and explained to them about keeping the sheep out of dusty trails and away from old bed grounds?

We will send samples of this wool to those who desire it.

WOOL SORTING.

(Final Stage in the Mill.)

Worsted Quality Terms—English Matching.

"Fine," say 44's from shoulders.

"Blue," say 40's from neck.

"Neat," say 36's from middle of sides and back.

"Brown," say 32's from haunches.

"Britch," say 24's from hind legs.

"Cowtail," say 18's from legs—extra coarse.

"Downrights," say 40's from shorts from neck.

"Second," say 32's from belly.

"Abb," say 24's from haunches and legs.

Woolen Quality Terms.

"Picklock," from shoulder.

"Prime," from sides.

"Choice," from middle of back.

"Super," from middle of sides.

"Seconds," from lower part of sides.

"Downrights," from neck.

"Abb," from hind legs.

"Britch," from haunches.

Colonial Crossbred and English Terms.

10's, equal to 56's topmaker's quality.

9's, equal to 50's topmaker's quality.

8's, equal to 46's topmaker's quality.

7's C, equal to 40's topmaker's quality.

7's P, equal to 40's topmaker's quality.

6's, equal to 36's topmaker's quality.

5's, equal to 32's topmaker's quality.

Merino Quality Terms.

Merinos are usually known by the recognized quality numbers (60's, 64's, 70's, etc.) to which is added "Ordinary," "Super," "Weft," or "Warp," according as the quality is very long and uniform, or suitable for warp as against weft purposes.

Equivalent American Terms.

Bradford United States America
64's to 70's equal Fine.

58's to 60's equal Half-blood.

52's to 56's equal Three-eighths blood.

50's equal High quarter-blood.
42's to 46's equal Low quarter-blood to quarter-blood.
36's to 40's equal Coarse; common or braid.

The correspondence of these terms is necessarily somewhat loose, and the equivalents are to be bred as approximations.

Wools are quoted in the United States as "Fine domestic" (i.e., home-grown), "Quarter-blood Australian," and so on.

XXX denotes a Saxony and common merino cross.

XX denotes a full-blooded merino.

X denotes a full-blood or high-grade merino.

Fine Delaine denotes a combing merino of two and one-half inches or so.

Delaine Wool denotes a "carding" (i.e., not a "preparing") quality of combing wool.

Braid wool denotes coarse wool.

Wether Wool denotes (in its American signification) wool from a castrated male sheep.

W. T. RITCH.

TWO FOREST ALLOTMENTS AVAILABLE.

Through unforeseen circumstances making it impossible for already approved applicants to use permits this season, the supervisor of the Leadville Forest reports that he will have two vacant and very desirable sheep ranges as follows:

1. Ten-mile range situated northwest of Wheeler, capacity 9,000 head; unloading point Ivanhoe on the Colorado Midland. This range is very desirable from all standpoints and it is hoped very much to have it utilized. Season July 1 to October 15.

2. Pine Creek range lying westerly from Granite, a station about midway between Leadville and Buena Vista; capacity 5,000 head. This range is also very desirable, has been used regularly in the past and is a three day's drive from Leadville, the unloading point. Season July 1 to October 15.

ACTING DISTRICT FORESTER.

The Sheep and Lamb Market

SHEEP receipts at the six principal western markets of the United States during the first half of 1914, aggregated 5,575,000 against 5,112,000 in 1913, 5,112,000 in 1912 and 4,951,000 in 1911. For the period indicated, it was a record run. Chicago's gain over 1913 was 271,000, Kansas City increased 25,000, Omaha 150,000, St. Joseph 49,000 while St. Louis decreased 48,000. A notable supply phase was an increase of 82,000 at Fort Worth, attributable to imports of Mexican stuff and the fact that sheep in Texas got fat and were marketable in consequence. The increase ceased piling up in June, however, and supply of that month was light enough to suggest impending, if not actual shortage.

June witnessed a somewhat spectacular trade, prediction of a light supply being abundantly verified. Prices ruled at a high level all through the month, something unusual for a June market. Features of the trade were:

The lightest June run since 1910 and with a few exceptions the smallest for any month in the three years past.

Market shortage in the Kentucky and Tennessee crop.

Southern lambs were unusually fat. Were marketed early and carried few cutbacks.

Range season was inaugurated a week earlier than in 1913.

Omaha paid \$9.85 for the first Idaho spring lambs. At Chicago the opening price was \$9.35, against \$7.25 a year ago.

Early lambs from Idaho with the ex-

ception of one consignment were fat.

First Oregon sheep made \$6.15 and Montanas \$5.90. The first train of Oregons consisting of seventeen cars developed only seventy-five culls.

First feeding lambs went out at \$7.00; yearlings \$6.10.

Bulk of the month's supply of native lambs came from Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Iowa marketed fed lambs during the early part of the month, \$8.75 being the top on shorn goods.

Packers received 115,000 southern sheep and lambs from Ohio river markets, against 145,000 last year. This

nounced trade feature, and but for a free marketward movement of southern lambs out of Tennessee and Kentucky, supply would have been of famine character. More than one-third of the June sheep and lamb run at Chicago came direct to packers through the Louisville gateway, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The last named was the one well supplied market on the map, attracting a larger quota of the southern lambs than ever before as well as considerable native stuff from Missouri. About seventy-five per cent of Chicago receipts during the first twenty-five days of the month came out of Tennessee, Kentucky

and Missouri, well indicating the startling shortage in native flocks in other sections of the mid-west.

Chicago received only 341,000 head of sheep and lambs during the month, and of this number approximately 115,000 head were of southern origin, running direct to packers, against 368,000 of which 145,000 came direct in June 1913.

Shipments were less than 11,000.

Although lamb trade was considered top heavy all through the month, packers had no opportunity to smash prices, owing to keen competition at the Ohio river. On this account customary violent June fluctuations were avoided. During the last few days of the month, however, supply was swelled by the practical opening of the season's movement of northwestern range stock and the month closed with prices at the lowest level of the period.

Spring lambs were appraised at the unprecedented June basis of \$9.00@ \$9.75 with a packer top of \$9.95 and



Half Blood Romney Ewes owned by Yellowstone Land & Irrigation Co., Livingston, Montana

was equal to a third of the total supply.

At Louisville the top on spring lambs was \$9.00 or better every day of the month.

Bulk of the spring lambs at Chicago sold at \$9.00@ \$9.75, with a \$10 top, June high spots have occurred before, but the same lofty level of prices was never maintained all through the month.

Virginia was a surprise to the trade, sending very few lambs to Jersey City.

Breeding stuff was in urgent demand late in the month, only natives being available.

Scarcity of native stock was the pro-



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an outside top of \$10.00. First range lambs to make an appearance arrived on June 24th and sold at \$9.35. They were 65-pound Idahos and their sale compared with \$7.25 for the one shipment of Idaho lambs reaching Chicago in June, 1913, strikingly indicating the difference in market conditions between the two periods. Subsequent shipments of Idaho "springs" selling here the last two days of the past month were sold at \$8.80 to \$9.15 with five loads of 50@65-pound feeders of only fair quality at \$6.75@7.00.

Yearling lambs were in fair supply early in the month, but became very scarce, with the exception of some Oregon and Idaho grass stock at the month end. A few straggling cars of Colorado dry-fed lambs arrived early in the month and one load reached \$9.60 in the fleece, selling within thirty cents of the June record made in 1909 and being the highest price scored during the past season. A new top for the year was also made on shorn lambs, fed westerns reaching \$8.75 or 15 cents above the May top.

The spread was wide, grassy, native stuff, getting seasonable discrimination and \$7.25@8.50 took the bulk of the fat shorn lambs. At the month's end \$7.75 was the limit and a medium to good class of range yearlings was taking \$6.50@7.00 with feeder yearlings at \$5.50 to \$6.10. An average of \$7.85, a new June record, was made on aged lambs or \$1.05 per cwt. higher than June, 1913, and only 5 cents below the May, 1914 average despite deteriorating quality and practical elimination of woolled stock.

Scarcity of matured wethers was pronounced. Only a few odd loads of fed westerns appeared, a half-train of Texas grass and some thirty loads of Oregon and Montana wethers. Scarcity kept them on a high basis relative to ewe stock, fed westerns topping at \$6.50, Texas grassers making \$6.00@6.25 and Montana and Oregon wethers selling at \$5.75@6.15. First range sheep from the northwest to reach Chicago were Oregons, a 17-car train of which sold, between June 23

and 26, at \$6.15. At the close \$5.90 stopped good wethers.

A few fed western ewes sold at \$5.40, but most of the ewe run consisted of natives, and bulk of the trading on fat kinds was at \$4.50@5.15, heavy weights getting keen discrimination. There was very limited trade in feeding sheep, but a strong demand developed for stock ewes, principally from Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Supply of breeding ewes was limited to natives and prices ranged from \$4.25 for a thin, aged but good mouthed class up to \$5.50 for yearlings, many two to four-year-old blackfaces making \$5.00@5.25.

At the month-end the southern lamb movement was showing signs of subsiding, Tennessee being all in and quality of Kentuckians was deteriorating. A short July run from below the Ohio river and the corn belt is patent, and although lambs will run freely, that movement promising to be accelerated by high prices, July receipts will probably not be sufficient to warrant bargain sales. Some of the dopesters are predicting an 8½-cent July market for good lambs which would establish a new record, although July, 1913, made an average of \$7.50. A hungry demand for feeders throughout the range shipping season is indicated, and consumptive demand is showing remarkable breadth when the high price of lamb and mutton and unsatisfactory industrial conditions are reckoned with.

Monthly average prices follow:

Sheep	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
January ...	\$5.40	\$5.30	\$4.25	\$4.10	\$5.85
February ..	5.65	5.85	4.10	4.15	6.50
March	5.90	6.35	5.30	4.70	7.60
April	6.10	6.45	5.90	4.20	7.60
May	6.65	5.90	5.70	4.45	6.55
June	5.35	4.95	4.40	3.80	5.10
Lambs					
January ...	7.70	8.55	6.50	6.20	8.30
February ..	7.60	8.55	6.20	6.05	8.65
March	7.65	8.00	7.30	6.10	9.40
April	7.40	8.40	7.80	5.50	9.10
May	7.90	7.55	8.30	5.85	8.40
June	7.85	6.80	6.80	6.10	7.60

Monthly top prices follow:

Sheep	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
January ...	\$6.30	\$6.50	\$5.10	\$4.75	\$6.60
February ..	6.50	7.00	5.00	4.85	7.85
March	7.00	7.50	6.50	5.60	9.30
April	7.20	7.90	8.00	5.25	8.50
May	6.50	6.85	8.00	5.60	7.75
June	6.50	6.15	6.00	4.70	6.25

Lambs					
January ...	8.40	9.50	7.40	6.65	9.10
February ..	8.10	9.25	7.15	6.50	9.40
March	8.50	9.15	8.25	6.65	10.60
April	8.60	9.35	10.40	6.60	10.20
May	9.50	8.80	10.60	7.85	9.40
June	9.60	8.00	9.25	7.65	9.10

Weekly average prices follow:

Week Ending—	Sheep	Lambs
January 10	5.50	7.95
January 17	5.40	7.70
January 24	5.50	7.65
January 31	5.50	7.65
February 14	5.50	7.55
February 17	5.45	7.50
February 21	5.55	7.55
February 28	5.95	7.80
March 7	5.80	7.55
March 14	5.80	7.60
March 21	5.85	7.50
March 28	6.15	7.90
April 4	6.20	7.50
April 11	6.25	7.35
April 18	6.20	7.50
April 25	5.95	7.40
May 2	5.55	6.90
May 9	5.60	7.50
March 16	5.75	8.20
May 23	5.85	8.30
May 30	5.45	7.70
June 6	5.45	8.05
June 13	5.10	8.00
June 20	5.50	7.90
June 27	5.40	7.50

In these averages aged lambs are considered until July, when they become yearlings and "springers" are classed as lambs. J. E. P.

WANTS FEEDER LAMBS.

To The National Wool Grower:

There are about the same number of sheep in this vicinity as a year ago. Wool is selling at from 20 to 22 cents. Our lamb crop is about the same. There was some money made feeding last year. There will be a few more fed this year than last.

For feeding I prefer a good Shropshire lamb weighing from 50 to 60 pounds. I expect to feed about 1,000 head myself and could dispose of 1,000 or 2,000 more among my neighbors if the price is right.

W. B. AUSTIN,
Janesville, Wis.

SALT BUSH SEED.

Several parties have asked us where they could purchase salt bush seed. We are advised that the Bartles Seed Company of Denver, Colorado, advertise salt bush seed at \$1.00 per pound.

Have you paid you dues?

ROMNEYS.

In view of the interest that is now being taken in this breed in North America, further particulars of them may be interesting.

In some ways Romneys are a unique breed. They take their name from the famous pasture lands of Romney Marsh, although they are kept all over the county of Kent, on every variety of soil; on the plains, in the valleys, and on the hills. Romney Marsh is probably the richest sheep pasture in the world, and if one takes a railway journey, or motor ride, through the district, they will undoubtedly see more sheep to the square mile on natural feed, than can be seen in any other part of the world.

The land has been in grass from time immemorial. The owners would think it a criminal offense to plough up their best pastures, or even to mow them for hay, so that many fields have been stocked with sheep continuously for hundreds of years, only lying empty perhaps a week at a time now and again. The pastures are rich, and carry large numbers of sheep; some of the best will carry 8 to 12 per acre all through the summer months, and without any artificial feed whatever will turn them out as fat wethers, weighing around 170 pounds at two years old. These will be sheep that have never tasted artificial food in their lives, but have run out of doors from the moment of their birth, and have lived on grass the whole time. It is obvious that where sheep run as thickly as this during the dry summer the ground is covered with their excreta, and there is no other breed in England but would die off from parasites if kept under the same conditions, in fact the owners of many breeds will not allow their sheep to lie for one night in pastures where the Romneys are running continuously. Through the law of the survival of the fittest, Romneys are thus reared more immune from parasitical diseases, and foot rot, than any other breed.

During the winter they will run on these same marshes, averaging 2

to 3 per acre, without any artificial food, except when the ground is covered with snow. The marshes are practically bare of trees, and exposed to keen cutting easterly winds from off the sea, from whence, no doubt, the Romneys derive their extra hardiness.

They are the only breed that live and thrive in Patagonia, and the Falkland islands, which are undoubtedly the coldest and most windswept sheep raising countries in existence.

On the hill farms of Kent, the Romneys are kept under other conditions. The pastures are stocked almost as heavily in the summer time, and lightly during the winter, when the surplus stock is soiled on cabbage and turnips. Much of the land of Kent is not good soiling land, holding the wet too much, so that the Romney lambs often live in sheer slush and mud, and under conditions which would kill many breeds. I have known Romney lambs of about eight months old being soiled on turnips, and after a very wet day to lie down at night to rest in sheer slush, and to find them in the morning with their wool frozen to the ground.

From the above remarks I think it will be apparent that, to those who wish to keep sheep, and who have not had a great experience of shepherding, no breed like the Romney can be found, returning the maximum of profit for a minimum of care and attention.

That they are only at their best under cold, hard conditions, is contradicted by the fact that they are the most popular breed in Argentine, outside the province of Buenos Ayres, and are found in large numbers in the almost tropical provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios, the southern states of Brazil, and all over Uruguay.

The demand for the breed is increasing very rapidly. About 6 years ago the record price for a Romney ram was \$280.00, whilst last year one made \$1,625.00. The numbers of the breed exported have also gone up by leaps and bounds; and if the writer wished to start a fresh flock of the breed which he considered to have the

brightest future before it, he should not hesitate to adopt the Romney.

It is a great pity that the breed has not been previously known in your country, as the writer is certain it would be very much to the advantage of your big breeders, and that they would be held now in their thousands. They would undoubtedly be as popular as they are in New Zealand, where 40 per cent of the total quantity of pure bred sheep belong to this breed, and where they outnumber any other three breeds.

No sheepman in any part of the world can teach a New Zealander his business, and one does not require further proof of the many merits of the Romney.

It is certain that the breed would not have so powerful an advocate as they have in Mr. Joseph Wing, if he had not become impressed with their extreme value when visiting various parts of the world for the American government.

A. J. HICKMAN,
Egerton, Kent, England.

COTTONSEED OIL FROM CHINA.

In 1912 China exported to the United States about 5,000 barrels of cottonseed oil. It is estimated that this season the exports to this country from China will exceed 30,000 barrels. At its annual meeting the Texas Cottonseed Association scented a yellow peril and passed resolutions urging congress to protect them against the Chinese.

MULES TO HAWAII.

During the past ten years mule raising in California has assumed much importance due to the demand for mules on the sugar plantations of Hawaii. Thousands of head have been exported each year but we are advised that so far in 1914 only twenty-two head have been sent to these islands. This lack of demand is now attributed to the reduction of the sugar tariff as that industry is the principal industry of the islands and is now being abandoned.

Wool Growing in Australia

"PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE DIPPING BATHS" (By R. H. Harrowell)

IN my last article I referred to the attitude of Australian governments on the subject of dipping, and I stated that in Victoria dipping was compulsory except in cases where the owners could show certificates that their sheep were free from ticks and lice. This referred to the original act, but a later act was passed removing the exemption clauses and making dipping compulsory upon every owner, whether his sheep be infected or clean. In the southeast of western Australia dipping is also compulsory.

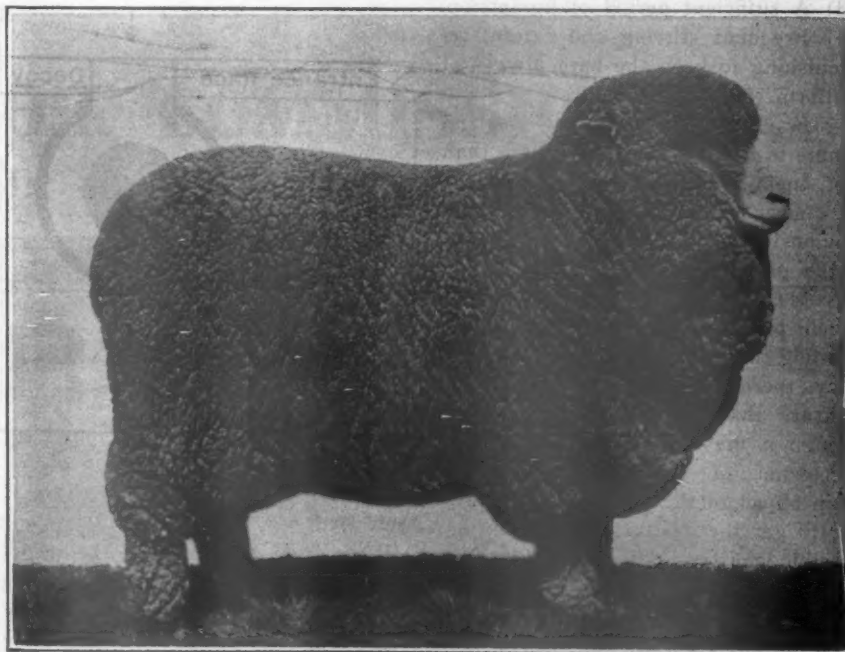
There is just another phase of the dipping question which fits in at this stage and that is whether it is advisable to introduce a system of public dipping baths or whether it is more desirable to encourage individual sheep owners to put down baths of their own. Practical experience in New Zealand and parts of Victoria with public dipping baths is entirely in favor of private baths for reasons I will endeavor to set out. Treating the subject entirely from a wool point of view brings the evils of public dipping baths directly home to the sheep farmer, for it is obviously the aim of every woolgrower to see his fleeces on the shearing board in the very best possible condition. Now every sheep farmer ought to know dipping is one of the most important operations in connection with wool production. It can either be done safely, satisfactorily and with profit, or ineffectively, dangerously and at a dead loss. It is, therefore, obvious that the sheep owner should have the immediate control over an operation that can make or mar his clip. But this is what he cannot have if he patronizes a public dipping bath. They are too often controlled by persons who have no other object than to pass as many sheep as possible through the bath for the sake of the revenue gained thereby.

The strictest attention to details is essential to dipping efficiency and profit, but this cannot always be secured

by the system of public baths. There is, for instance, the indisputable fact that changes in weather can make dipping either a success or a failure, and the risk attached to this circumstance is greatly augmented by the public bath. The farmer, having a bath on his own place, can to a very large extent select his own opportunity for dipping his sheep, but, if he has to depend upon a public bath he has to make arrangements ahead for use of same, and he is at the mercy of whatever weather may then prevail. More of-

are not only immeasurably increased with unfavorable conditions, but the benefits are reduced to a vanishing point.

Then there is another aspect to be considered. The practice of driving sheep long distances on dusty or muddy roads to and from the public dipping bath is liable to show its baneful effect on the fleece when it appears on the shearing board. Dead loss to the grower is the result. Driving sheep very often means loss of condition which may become a seri-



Smooth Merino Ewe That Produced First Prize Fleece at Adelaide, Australian Show in 1912.

ten than not, especially in heavy rainfall climates, the weather may change adversely even while the sheep are on their toilsome journey to the bath for it cannot be reasonably supposed that all farmers concerned would be in close proximity to the public dip. It thus frequently happens where public baths are used that the operation has to be carried out in spite of weather conditions, and the results only too frequently show that whatever the risks attached to dipping may be, they

ous item. Moreover the journey unfits sheep for dipping, and its repetition after dipping before they have had time to recover from its effects is more detrimental still. There is then the danger of dipping overheated sheep, and added to this is the almost certain loss in wool value caused by driving home the sheep encumbered with their wet fleeces which become covered with dust or splashed with mud. The cleansing effects of the dip are nulli-

fied at once, and the results show up on the shearing board. Again the grower has to face dead loss.

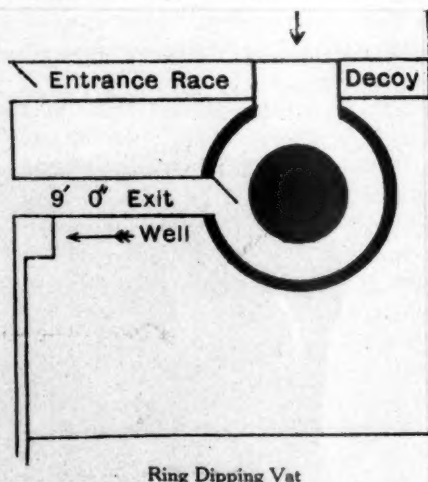
Then there is the actual operation of dipping. Even if the sheep arrive at the public bath in proper condition for immersion, and the weather and other conditions are favorable, success or failure is still at the mercy of another circumstance, i. e., the proper superintendence of the operation. Dipping, to be in the least degree satisfactory, depends upon the very careful observance of four important things as far as the actual operation is concerned. (1) The selection of a safe and effective preparation. (2) The accurate mixing of the preparation. (3) A sufficient period of immersion. (4) Frequent stirring and careful replenishing to keep the bath always at uniform strength.

Now experience in New Zealand points to the fact that more often than not, inexperienced persons are placed in charge of public baths and it is obviously their object to make the baths produce as much revenue as possible, the charge being either so much per head or per hundred for running the sheep through. The tendency, therefore, is to use the dipping mixture that costs the least money, though it may turn out expensive to the owner of the sheep. Then the main object of the public operator being to get the job done as quickly as possible, the temptation (and a frequent practice) is to rush the sheep through the baths without allowing anything like sufficient time for proper immersion. The lasting effects of any dipping preparation, no matter how good, are very considerably discounted by this cause alone, and the sheep leave the bath with little or no protection against re-infection.

Then the owner of the sheep, more often than not, has no means of checking the mixing of the preparation, neither has he any chance of assuring himself that the bath is maintained at the right strength. A case in point occurred in New Zealand some time ago. The dipping of every flock in a certain public bath was found to be un-

satisfactory though a preparation of established repute had been used. This was entirely the result of the manner in which the operation was conducted and was attributable to the cause mentioned above. Proper immersion takes time, and this is begrudged at public baths, especially when other mobs of sheep are awaiting their turn.

There is still another point to be considered. Public baths are the means of concentrating all the tick and lice infected sheep of a district upon a certain area which becomes a distributory center for these pests and increases the chances of re-infection if the operation of dipping is scamped, especially if a non-poisonous dip has



been used.

These then are some of the drawbacks of public dipping baths, and they account for the small progress they have made in public favor. They chiefly concern owners of small flocks, notwithstanding the fact dipping baths for small flocks are now within easy reach of every farmer. The expenditure of a small sum of money on a private bath means this to the owner. He can select his own time and weather conditions; he can select the dipping preparation he knows to be the best; and he can supervise the whole operation in all its important details, and if he does this thoroughly, he has done a great deal towards landing his clip on the shearing board in the best possible condition.

MERINO SHEEP TO SOUTH AFRICA.

A heavy trade in breeding sheep has been established between Australia and South Africa. In 1913 Australia sent 6,168 sheep to South Africa and in 1912—5,426 were exported. The average value of the sheep for each year was \$35.00 per head.

The United States exported to South Africa 303 head in 1913 and 178 head in 1912.

EXPECT A HIGH JULY MARKET.

Many in the trade are committed to prediction of a lamb market through July, averaging about 8½ cents. Certainly there is nothing to warrant expectation of repetition of last year's prices. Last July, Chicago received 143,000 southern lambs, but no run of that size is possible this year. Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan were also full of native lambs, then while under present conditions those states have few. The making of the market is practically up to the western grower and prices will depend largely on how supply is regulated.

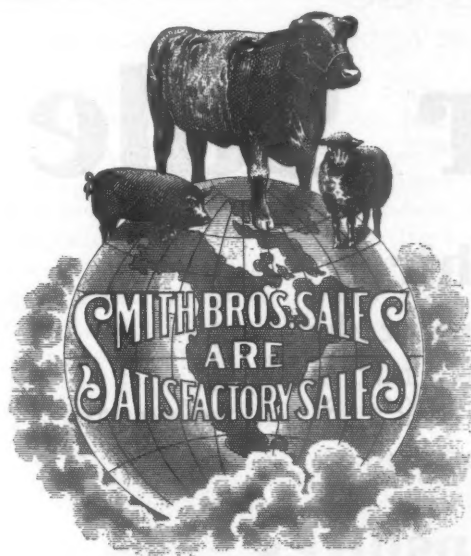
July, 1913 saw a notoriously erratic trade. During that month Idaho lambs made \$8.25, but at the close of the month it was a \$7.25@7.75 market. Western yearlings sold largely at \$5.50@6.35 and wethers at \$4.40@5.25. That wethers will rule high this year is the consensus of market opinion as the west has few and practically none are to be expected from any other source.

J. E. P.

HIGHEST MONTANA PRICE.

Link Wilson of Miles City, Montana, has sold his clip of 120,000 pounds of wool at a price reported to be 22 cents. The clip went to the North Star Woolen Mills and the price is about 5 cents higher than was offered him under a contract late in the winter.

Our Department of Agriculture will please read what Canada is doing for her sheep industry.



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SATISFACTORY SALES

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F. W. Tubbs
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OUR STUD RAMS AVERAGE 25 POUNDS OF WOOL

1500 Rambouillet Rams 1 and 2 years old. 500 Lincoln Rambouillet Cross 1 year old.
500 Delaine Rams 1 and 2 years old. 300 Hampshire Lambs.

All Lambed in February and March, in good condition and well grown.

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP & LAND CO., PILOT ROCK, OREGON

Sheep for Sale

Grade Hampshires

- 1,000 very high grade and pure bred yearling rams
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- 1,000 very high grade and pure bred 2's, 3's and 4's rams
- 1,500 high grade ewes, yearlings and up

Registered Hampshires

- 500 Ram Lambs
- 300 Ewes, yearlings and up
- 500 Rams, 1's, 2's and up

Range Stuff

- 3,000 Aged Grade Merino and black face ewes
- 3,000 Grade Merino and Merino ewes, twos to fours
- 3,000 Lincoln-Merino and Cotswold-Merino ewes, mixed ages

Cattle

- 1,000 three-year-olds, steers, for fall delivery

New Zealand Importations

We have arranged with DAVID EVANS, formerly of Iowa and Minnesota Agricultural Colleges to make importations for us. Sheep will arrive in United States forepart of October. A few additional orders can be taken up to August 1st for CORRIEDALES or ROMNEYS.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS

WOOD LIVE STOCK COMPANY, Ltd.,

SPENCER, IDAHO

Our English Wool Letter

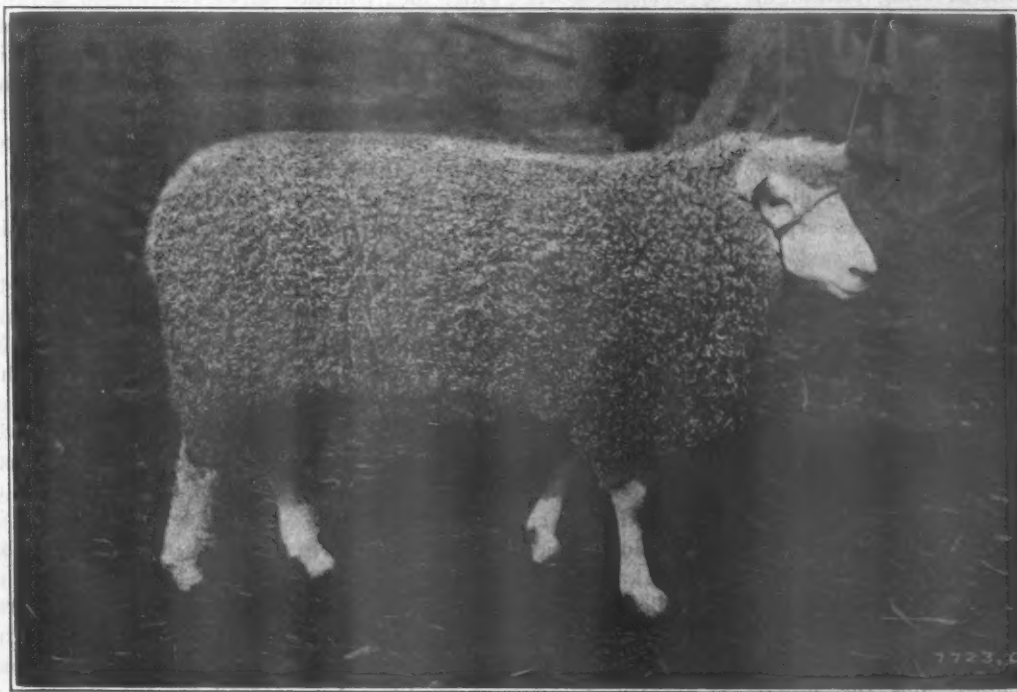
"AMERICAN ACTIVITY LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR FIRM PRICES" (By Our Bradford Correspondent)

Bradford, June 13, 1914.

AFTER the heat and flurry of Coleman street, the trade has once more settled down to the conducting of business in a very sober and rational frame of mind, and the last few weeks have been characterized by general quietness, which could only be expected in view of what took place recently in London. It is just as well for the trade to consider where the raw material stands, and

May and June, and all the way up big quantities were disposed of at between 2s 3d and 2s 5d, there being very few indeed who are taking in stock at today's values. Even a year ago, very few people bought at the highest point of the market, and many firms had then a lesson given them which they have been slow to learn. Prices for merinos have now touched a point where practically all firms are determined to go from hand to mouth, and that evi-

recent London sales given by Messrs. H. Schwartz & Co., as being well worth analysis. The surprise packet of the auctions was the relatively large purchases by America, for 24,000 bales never entered the minds of a single buyer as being the weight of wool likely to be taken. This means that already this year American buyers have taken a fairly big weight of raw material, the quantity only being exceeded once during the past fourteen



English Leicester Ram

we find that there is now a disposition to let things mark time, and to become consolidated on the basis of values recently established. Naturally, users have not relished the steadily advancing values during recent months, and on all hands those who have been forced to buy make no secret of the fact that they are losing money. It has only to be borne in mind that last December many firms sold forward 64's tops as low as 2s 3d, with delivery to be in March, April,

and May. The position today. We find merino tops quoted as high as 64c for good 64's, but topmakers candidly say that they can get no one interested in buying a big quantity, in fact, topmakers themselves are as strongly opposed as any to selling freely. They prefer to sell small weights, and so be ready for any further development.

Supplies and Deliveries to the Trade.

There is always a wealth of information in the movement of a Colonial clip, and we turn to the figures of the

years. But the most surprising thing of all is the position of the home trade. We find that up to the end of the May sales, there had been delivered to the three section of the trade, no less than 2,080,000 bales compared with 1,923,000 bales up to the same period in 1913. The most remarkable fact is that the deliveries show an increase of 157,000 bales. The Continent has taken 234,000 and America 86,000 bales more, while the home trade has taken 163,000 bales less. One wonders what

bearing that fact has upon the recent purchases of the home trade in Coleman street, for out of 190,000 bales available, the home trade absorbed no less than 121,000 bales compared with 40,000 bales for the Continent. Evidently the home trade has now to make up for its deficient Colonial operations, and although it can never secure any material increase of merinos, still its purchases of crossbreds cannot but be regarded as satisfactory. Still the fact nevertheless remains that the takings of the home trade are sensibly less in Australia than they have been for several years, which accounts for values to some extent being pushed up in merinos to where they now stand. We give below, a very useful table showing the weight of wool which the three sections of the trade have purchased up to the close of the May auctions during recent years and our figures include transit wools and direct imports, as well as London sales pur-

	Home Consumption.	Bales, Continental Consumption.	Bales, American Consumption.	Total Bales.
1914 ...	572,000	1,383,000	125,000	2,080,000
1913 ...	735,000	1,149,000	39,000	1,923,000
1912* ...	579,000	1,049,000	55,000	1,683,000
1911 ...	786,000	1,261,000	42,000	2,079,000
1910 ...	697,000	1,087,000	122,000	1,906,000
1909 ...	637,000	1,109,000	138,000	1,884,000
1908 ...	570,000	896,000	58,000	1,524,000
1907 ...	572,000	944,000	118,000	1,634,000
1906 ...	547,000	556,000	81,000	1,184,000
1905 ...	486,000	753,000	107,000	1,346,000

*Two series of sales only.

The American Factor.

We have already referred at some length to America, and the flutter she has caused in wool circles in general. Since the London sales closed there have been two important sales in Australia, one in Brisbane, the other in Sydney, and we have advice from both centers to the effect that United States buyers have been active, a proof that their requirements are considerable. We have also had news this week indicating a fairly active market in Boston, where there is evidence of expanding needs and consumption. The European wool situation is to a large extent being dominated by American influence, and we

are confident that the operations of that country together with its increased purchase of partly and fully manufactured articles in Bradford and elsewhere, have had a great deal to do with wool values being so well maintained. Many people are now desirous of knowing what is likely to be the attitude of America in the coming months, and whether we may look forward to today's prices being continued. There is no doubt about a big difference being made to the wool markets of the entire world, and we are satisfied that a continuous business of considerable dimensions will be done in Colonial wools with the United States. That fact we are certain of, and therefore are expecting the United States to be a factor to be reckoned with on all future occasions. One can hardly expect that they will always buy the weight of wool they have recently done in London, but all the same it looks to us as if American mills—if they can possibly be run—will call upon both English wools and Australian merinos and crossbreds in a still larger and more effective manner.

Is Demand Likely to Continue?

We have to face the fact that wool is today relatively high, and a good deal of complaining is being heard in West Riding circles regarding the high values which obtain. We have seldom known a time when more grumbling has been done by topmakers, spinners and manufacturers, than is heard today, all due to the absence of profits. American competition has carried values very much beyond where corresponding prices can be obtained either for tops, yarns or pieces, and spinners assert that they can sell yarns on a basis of 2s 4d to 2s 5d for 64's tops where they cannot buy under 2s 7½d. Manufacturers are at present engaged in showing for next spring, and their statement is that they are offering their cloths on a basis of 2s 4½d in the top, which shows that they are not confident of today's values ruling towards the end of the year when the next Australian clip becomes available in fair quantities. It will in-

deed be well if the price of wool comes back to that level, but many doubt it. Of course, a good deal will depend upon how the future of business opens out, and whether or not the continent and America will be able to buy and maintain values at today's level. It is now an accepted axiom of the trade that the higher prices go, the more dangerous they become, but we have repeatedly said of late that all handlers of the raw material are going to have to make up their minds to a permanently higher range of wool values than they have ever known. The day has gone when 64's can be looked upon as dear at 48c and 40's at 24c, for undoubtedly the world's wants have grown quicker than supplies, and everything points to there being no ease in wool values until another new clip becomes available. Of course, prices seem at the moment to have reached the highest point, and no one desires higher values for the simple reason that business is already most difficult to negotiate, and the higher prices go, the less encouragement there is to operate. We therefore think that it is policy on the part of both growers and consumers to remain satisfied with today's level of values, and we shall do well if business in the partly fully manufactured articles can be negotiated at today's level of values. America remains in the field as a buyer of both merinos and crossbreds, and with the high prices for the former, a little more attention is being turned to medium and coarse crossbreds, which after all are the cheapest raw material available for manufacturing purposes today.

NOTABLE WOOL SALE.

In a wool sale made this week at Chicago, August Ritz of Glendive, Montana, secured 22½ cents per pound for 3,550 fleeces, or approximately 36,000 pounds. This is said to be the highest price paid for Montana wool this season. Mr. Ritz sheared these sheep at Kirkland, Ill., and it is understood that he will retire from the sheep business, in which he has been engaged for many years.

THE MAKING AND FEEDING OF SILAGE.

Washington, D. C.—Silage during the last three decades has come into general use throughout the United States, especially in those regions where the dairy industry has reached its greatest development. Silage is universally recognized as a good and cheap feed for farm stock, and particularly so for cattle and sheep, are the observations made in Farmers' Bulletin 578 of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Silage is the best and cheapest form in which a succulent feed can be provided for winter use, continues the bulletin. An acre of grain can be placed in the silo at a cost not exceeding that of shocking, husking, grinding and shredding. Crops can be put in the silo during weather that cannot be used in making hay or curing fodder which is an important consideration in some localities.

A given amount of corn in the form of silage will produce more milk than the same amount when shocked and dried. There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder. Good silage properly fed is all consumed, and in addition very palatable. Like other succulent feeds it has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs and some stock can be kept on a given area of land when it is the basis of the ration.

On account of the smaller cost for labor, silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically than can soiling crops, unless only a small amount of supplementary feed is required. Converting the corn crop into silage clears the land sooner than if the corn crop is shocked and husked, and because of these advantages, silage, in the general opinion of dairy farmers has increased milk production per cow and has increased the profits per acre.

Corn.

In all parts of the United States where the silo has come into general use the principal silage crop is corn. One reason for this is that ordinarily corn

Important Notice

WE have explained through this paper the efforts of the railroads to increase the rate on sheep moving from the intermountain country to eastern markets. If this advance becomes effective it will mean an increase of from \$4.60 to \$12.50 per car. This proposed advance is now suspended and The National Wool Growers' Association is a party to a suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission for an order making the suspension permanent. This case will cost us considerable money and we ask Woolgrowers in the West to help meet this expense by contributing \$5.00 as one year's dues to this Association. What you will save on one car will enable you to do this.

will produce more food material to the acre than any other crop which can be grown. It is more easily harvested and put into the silo than any of the hay crops, such as clover, cowpeas, or alfalfa.

Furthermore, corn makes an excellent quality of silage. The legumes, such as clover and alfalfa, are liable to rot unless special care is taken to pack the silage thoroughly and force the air out. The only objection which has been raised concerning corn silage is the fact that it contains insufficient protein fully to meet the requirements of animals to which it may be fed. The best variety of corn to plant is that which will mature and yield the largest amount of grain to the acre, since the grain is the most valuable part of the corn plant. The variety commonly raised in any particular locality for grain will also be the most satisfactory to grow for silage.

Cultivation and Yield.

In some sections it is a common practice to plant the corn a little thicker when raised for silage than for grain. Weeds should be kept out, or they will be cut with the corn and may impair the quality of the silage. The amount of silage that can be obtained from an acre of corn will vary from 4 to 20 tons or more. A 50-bushel per acre crop of corn will yield about 8 to 12 tons of silage per acre, depending upon the amount of foliage and stalk that accompanies the ear. Southern varieties of corn as a rule carry a larger proportion of the plant in the form of stalk and leaves than do the northern-grown varieties. Corn should be harvested for the silo at about the same time that it is harvested for fodder.

Sorghums.

Sorghums, both saccharine and non-saccharine, are readily made into silage. On account of their superiority to corn as drought-resisting crops they are more commonly grown in those regions of the West where the rainfall is too light or irregular for a good growth of corn. It is important that the sorghums be harvested at the proper stage of maturity if the best

results are to be secured. A mixture of corn and sorghum has proved satisfactory in some localities where the rainfall was so variable as to make the corn crop uncertain.

Clover.

Clover can be used successfully as a silage crop yielding a palatable product high in protein, but it is preferable to make it into hay or the silage made from clover as from other legumes has an objectionable odor, necessitating particular care in feeding to avoid tainting the milk. It does not pack so well as corn, so great care should be exercised in the tramping of the silage at the time of filling, and the depth of the silo should also receive particular attention. Clover should be chopped before siloing as a matter of convenience in feeding and also to secure more thorough packing, although it can be placed in the silo without chopping. Clover should be harvested when in full bloom and some of the first heads are dead.

Cowpeas, Alfalfa and Soy Beans.

Cowpeas, alfalfa and soy beans can be successfully made into silage by exercising the same precautions as with clover. They should be cut at the same time as for haymaking. However, it is ordinarily preferable, as with clover, to make them into hay rather than silage. The fermentations which take place in silage made of legumes cause a greater loss of nutritive material than with corn silage. Corn husks and pea vines from canning factories, beet pulp and other by-products are also used in certain localities for filling the silo.

Corn for the silo can be cut either by hand or by machine. Hand cutting is practiced on farms where the amount of corn to be harvested is so small as to make the expense of purchasing a corn harvester too great to justify its use. Hand cutting is slow and laborious and there are probably few localities now where the purchase of a harvester would not be a profitable investment.

There are on the market several makes of silage cutters that will give satisfaction. The capacity of the ma-

chine to be purchased is an important consideration which should not be overlooked. Many persons make the mistake of getting a cutter which is too small, thus making the operation of filling the silo very slow and interfering with the continuous employment of the entire force of men. It is better to get a machine large enough so that every one will be able to keep busy all the time. The larger cutters are equipped with self-feeders, a labor-saving device which the smaller sizes lack.

The usual length of cutting varies from one-half to one inch. The latter is considered a little too long, since pieces of this length will neither pack so closely in the silo nor be so completely consumed when fed as will the shorter lengths. On the other hand, the longer the pieces the more rapidly can the corn be run through the cutter.

In case the corn has become too dry or ripe before it is put into the silo, water should be added to supply the deficiency of moisture necessary to make the silage pack properly. Unless it is well packed the silage will "fire-fang" or deteriorate through the growth of mold. Enough water should be added to restore the moisture content of the corn to what it would be if cut at the proper stage. The water may be added by running directly into the silo by means of a hose or by running through the blower. It is claimed that by running it into the blower the water is more thoroughly mixed with the cut corn.

WYOMING WOOL

SHORT IN WEIGHT.

Mr. Haigh, a Philadelphia wool buyer, is reported as stating that a few years ago where northern Wyoming produced nearly 10,000,000 pounds of wool the clip is now down to about 4,000,000 pounds. That prices paid this year are about 3 to 4 cents per pound higher than a year ago. He attributes the advance in price to the shortage in the domestic clip and the advance in the price of wool abroad.

FOREST NOTES.

Approximately 750 acres on the Oregon national forest were planted with young trees this spring.

On the Deerlodge national forest in Montana one lookout station has the record of reporting accurately, by distance and direction, a fire that was sixty miles away.

Nearly three million young trees are being set out this spring on the national forests of northern Idaho and Montana. On the St. Joe national forest in Idaho three thousands acres will be planted.

Ranchers within and adjacent to the Sierra national forest, California, have formed a co-operative association for the prevention of forest fires. They need to use fire in clearing land for farming, and will do it on a community basis, with all members present to prevent the fires' spread.

WILL HOLD AGED EWES BACK.

Eastern feeders who made big money on old ewes last winter and are anxious to put in another set are confronted by a developing western demand.

Both Idaho and Utah will be able to handle thousands of these during the coming season. Sugar factory refuse will be available in large quantities. The hay crop is immense and small grain can be profitably converted into mutton. J. E. P.

STOCK WATER ON THE RANGE.

We have received from the Forest Service bulletin 592 by Will C. Barnes. This publication deals with the very important subject of developing water on western stock ranges. It tells of the various systems in use in many parts of the west as well as the cost of establishing such systems. No doubt many ranges fail to return their full profit by reason of a lack of water. This publication is one that will prove valuable to many western stockmen and they may obtain it by addressing the Forest Service.

Wyoming Notes

(By ROSCOE WOOD)

THE sheepman's harvest season for another year is practically done. The first of the month sees only here and there a straggling band still to shear, while marking has disclosed the final results of the lambing. Taken altogether the year's work may be summed up as generally fair. Occasionally may be found a man who has done exceptionally well, due to unusually favorable conditions, but the majority have experienced little more than an average year.

The weather, which is the one great factor, has been generally favorable,

season in many places has been very dry so that water is quite scarce.

All reports are of a large lamb crop, nearly everybody avering that they saved all the lambs that dropped, as near as such feat may be possible. But upon close questioning the significant fact is tacitly admitted that there is generally a large percentage of dry ewes. Which seems to be readily explained by two things, the bad weather in breeding season, and the accumulation of barren ewes that has been in process during the last two or three years. Few men have marked

no good young ewes were available to take their place.

The wool clip has come off in unusually good condition, and has gone out of growers' hands as fast as it has come to the railroad. The staple has been well grown, long, and strong, while the shrinkage is much lighter than usual. A large percentage, easily more than half in the central part of the state, was contracted from one to three months before shearing, while the remaining clips have been sold as soon as sheared. There is no consignment of wools this year.



Hampshire and Rambouillets owned by Laidlaw & Lindsay, Muldoon, Idaho

particularly in the west central and northern parts of the state. In the southern and east central parts the early part of the winter was distinctly bad. All December, the main breeding month, saw a foot or more of snow on the level, and the results in the lamb crop were painfully apparent this spring. The latter part of the winter saw milder weather, while the spring was very good, and May provided as good weather for lambing as could be desired. The big snows early provided moisture which has produced very good grass, but the latter part of the

in the spring the ewes which have failed to have lambs, so that when it comes time in the fall to sort up the herds these barren ewes have naturally shown up big and fat. Such appearance indicates that they are in good condition for the winter and they have been retained in the herd, only to be a cause of trouble and regret when lambing time comes. The size of their numbers is the result of a succession of bad breeding seasons and the natural aversion of owners to send good looking ewes to market when the herds would be greatly reduced thereby and

This contracting of wools before shearing has never appealed to us as a business proposition on the part of the grower, and with all the agitation for a better preparation of the clip it is a very powerful factor in retarding any such improvement that might be suggested. More than that, by putting a large portion of the clip in the hands of a few dealers the balance of the growers who did not contract have been put at the mercy of these same dealers who have been unable to obtain the benefit of the market advance which has taken place since the con-

tracts were made. When dealers have a lot of cheap contract wools on which they can make large profits they are not eager to go ahead and buy other wools at full market value. The growers who contracted their wools lost by the process, as they have done nine times out of ten in the history of wool contracting, as well as reducing the price to which those who did not contract were entitled, while the dealers make the profits.

True enough that the dealers took a chance on the market and on the condition of the wool, but these were chances which legitimately belonged to the grower. Some have pointed to the prices obtained this year as high, but their memories must be so short that they can only compare with last year's prices. They also seem to disregard the condition and quality of the wool. Bulk of the wools contracted in central Wyoming brought 15 to 16 cents in March and April, while last year the same clips changed hands at around 13 cents, and it is a conservative statement to say that these wools this year will cost no more clean than they did last year. Clips sold at shearing have brought generally around 18 cents, a few more than this and a few a fraction less. Compare these prices with those of four and five and more years ago, consider the quality and the shrinkage of the wools, and we find prices relatively cheap. But we have not noticed any reduction in the price of clothes.

The lamb crop is developing under favored conditions so far, although in some sections it is getting very dry with a resulting scarcity of water. Feed, however, is good and in abundance. Grass came early and grew well, while temperatures have been favorable. Ewes were in good condition so that lambs came strong and have made good growth. Herds have not been increased so there is plenty of range. Prospects for crops in the feeding sections are good so far. Some of the big feeders in the western states are sending out the usual stereotyped reports that feeding lambs must be bought cheaper this year because they lost money on their operations this

past winter, but a good corn crop and favorable crop conditions in the central and eastern states should furnish a broad market at good prices for all the lambs that seek a feed lot this fall.

Ewe bands have been gradually increasing in age and decreasing in numbers due to small lamb crops and financial necessities. Many have been breeding coarse wool rams and selling all their lambs, being forced to such methods by recent low wool prices and remunerative lamb values. They have been affected by the same uncertainty that has cast a cloud over other lines of business, and naturally followed the line of least resistance by putting their business in such shape that they could cash in as quickly as possible if necessity required. There has been no inducement to plan far ahead in the way of maintenance or increase of their bands, or in improvement. However, the time has come when those who calculate to continue in the business must replace their old ewes. Many will hold their ewe lambs this year, while others who may be forced to sell this year are planning to breed so as to hold the ewe lambs another year. This means an increased use of Merino rams; for general conditions of production here require much Merino blood in the ewe bands.

Wyoming sheepmen are beginning to get on their feet again and adjusting their business to new conditions and on a safer and more legitimate basis. Chances on the weather are being eliminated where possible, while men with little capital and less knowledge of the business are finding no opportunity to engage in wool growing and lamb raising. Where hay is obtainable its purchase is made as a protection against untoward weather. Where winter range is too far from hay, corn and cottonseed cake is stored. With it all, however, there is always some risk of loss against which full insurance cannot be made.

The business of running sheep on the range in Wyoming has changed appreciably and rapidly in the last few years, and is even now in the process of evolution, or as some claim, of disappearance.

No more do men run wether bands where formerly they were a source of large profit. While there are only spots where fat lambs can be produced yet a decent lamb will bring as much to the feeder as a mature sheep will return at the market. Wool and lambs now supply the revenue of the sheepman, and that combination must be developed which will produce the greatest difference between the aggregate income and the expense account. This involves an ever increasing knowledge of breeding and handling sheep and the conditions under which they can be most profitably produced, and a realization of the importance of keeping down the expense account which is ever prone to enlarge.

One of the greatest problems of the progressive sheepman who would maintain his business is that of land. From the time when its acquirement first seemed necessary it has been a burden which has always been growing heavier and more irksome. When the business was otherwise than prosperous many men made themselves land poor at ridiculous prices when the earning power of the land was considered. This proved a very potent factor in putting many of them out of business; they simply could not carry the load of expense which the land investment entailed. To successfully solve this problem has required rare judgment and foresight coupled with good luck.

The land policy of the government has always been against the stockman and more especially the sheepman, in spite of the fact that they are the men who have been the pioneers and developed the country. Instead of encouraging them it has been to hinder and prevent as much as possible. Subterfuge and circumlocution has been necessary in order to do business. Law makers and clerical officials thousands of miles away who never saw the country have had little idea as to its needs or its capabilities. Such conditions have injected a gambling element into the business which could have easily been avoided by a reasonable, intelligent handling of the problem.

Without discussing the various phases of this large subject we only note the latest development which is right now taking place all over eastern Wyoming and seems likely to continue and push westward. That is the gradual pushing forward of that swarm of settlers which has already overrun our neighbor states to the north and west, the dry farmers. Invited and encouraged by government, railroads, and real estate men, they are coming by the tens and the hundreds and filing on these semi-arid and arid lands in a high altitude where water is scarce with the professed purpose of raising grain crops without the aid of irrigation. Where they come and stick a plow, there the grass dies and the stock passes. Where once was thriving stock and prosperous men is now barren land and a hungry people. Perchance here and there is one more favored of the elements for a little season who actually harvests a crop of more or less questionable size but which fact is heralded far and wide as an inducement for more people to come and do likewise.

How many of these people ever stopped to consider the topography of the country, the character of the soil, and the climate? How many realize that meat products are constantly increasing in demand and price, must be produced comparatively close to the consumer, and that grass is the great meat producer? How many can understand that the productive capacity and earning power of the land is greater in raising grass and turning it into meat than it is in growing grains for food?

Regardless of conditions or obstacles or lack of success of those who have gone before them, these dry farmers are coming from the east and pushing ever farther west, driving before them like a prairie fire the cattle and the sheep. Livestock, especially sheep, is rapidly decreasing in numbers in the eastern counties of the state from south to north. Perhaps after all it will be the quickest and best solution of the land problem. For title to the land will pass to private individuals who

will be compelled to help support the local and state governments, and to produce an income in some way from this land. Then if livestock returns greater profits than grain the land will quickly go into the hands of the men who can get the most from it. In the meantime, many sheepmen, and cattlemen too, are being forced out of the business, and the time of those remaining will be determined by the land conditions as they develop.

COMPOSITION OF WOOL.

According to—	Scherer	Mulder
Carbon	50.65	50.5
Hydrogen	7.03	6.8
Nitrogen	17.71	16.8
Oxygen	20.61	20.5
Sulphur	4.0	5.4
	100.0	100.0

AVERAGE OF BRITISH WOOLS ACCORDING TO BOWMAN:

	Lincoln	Roscommon	Cheviot	Southdown
Carbon	52.0	49.8	50.8	51.3
Hydrogen	6.9	7.2	7.2	6.9
Nitrogen	18.1	19.1	18.5	17.8
Oxygen	20.3	19.9	21.2	20.2
Sulphur	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.8
Loss	0.2	1.0	—	—
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

These examples represent the average of full lustre and demilustre longwools, fine mountain wools, and fine down wools.

AUSTRALIAN MERINO WOOL.

According to Henry G. Smith, F. C. S., Technological Museum, Sydney.

Carbon	50.27 per cent
Hydrogen	7.03 per cent
Nitrogen	16.20 per cent
Oxygen	22.80 per cent
Sulphur	3.70 per cent
	100.00

W. T. RITCH.

GRADING UP IN STOCK BREEDING. Rules to Be Observed.

Taking 100 for a Basis—Pure Bred Sire.

Blood Elements in Improvement	Type, Form and Characteristics
1st Cross $\frac{1}{2}$ Bloods	75 per cent
2nd Cross $\frac{3}{4}$ Bloods	90 per cent
3rd Cross $\frac{7}{8}$ Bloods	95 per cent
4th Cross 15-16 Bloods	97 per cent
5th Cross 31-32 Bloods	99 per cent

INFERIOR DAM.

Type, Form and Characteristics Remaining	Blood Elements Remaining
1st Cross, 25 per cent	1-2 Bloods
2nd Cross, 10 per cent	1-4 Bloods
3rd Cross, 5 per cent	1-8 Bloods
4th Cross, 3 per cent	1-16 Bloods
5th Cross, 1 per cent	1-32 Bloods

W. T. RITCH.

CATTLE IN PHILIPPINES.

On June 30, 1911, there were in the Philippine Islands 1,098,938 head of cattle and carabaos. On December 31, 1913, the total number was 1,498,508, an increase in two years and six months of nearly 50 per cent. Actual counts made in various widely separated municipalities have always shown an average of 20 per cent more cattle and carabaos than have been reported in the official papers. That would mean that at the present time there are at least 1,800,000 head of cattle and carabaos. At the rate of increase which has been going on for the last two or three years it is certain that the needs of the islands will soon be entirely supplied for work cattle and nearly or quite supplied for meat, thus doing away entirely with the necessity of any further importations.

CLAMOR FOR BREEDING EWES.

All over the west clamor for breeding ewes is insistent. Thousands have changed hands at \$5.00 per head, the price, of course, meaning yearling stuff. Ewes on the Merino order have sold at \$4.50 per head and they did not weigh more than sixty pounds. So urgent is demand that buyers have gone 500 miles or more from their home range to partially satisfy their needs. At present yearling ewes are being firmly held at \$6.00 per head, and only a few are available on that basis.

Obviously the only effective method of getting into the sheep business is to raise breeding stock and the cattleman is up against the same stern necessity.

J. E. P.

DIGEST OF STATE

BOUNTY LAWS.

Arizona.

Counties must pay—

Timber wolf, lobo, pumas,
panther or mountain lion \$10.00

Counties may pay—

Coyotes\$ 2.00
Lynx or wild cat 1.00
Raccoons25
Jack rabbits and gophers..... .05

California.

Board of supervisors of counties are
empowered to levy bounties at their
discretion. Most counties do so.

Colorado.

State treasurer pays—

Mountain lion\$ 3.00
Wolf 2.00
Coyote 1.00

Idaho.

State pays—

Wolf\$ 5.00
Coyote, wild cat, fox or lynx..... 1.00

Missouri.

State pays—

Grown wolf\$ 6.00
Wolf pup 3.00

Montana.

State pays—

Grown wolf\$15.00
Mountain lion 10.00
Wolf pups 3.00
Coyote 3.00

Nevada.

State pays—

Mountain lion\$ 5.00
Lynx or wild cat 2.00
Coyote or wolf50

May be collected from county treas-
urer when five or more scalps are ob-
tained.

New Mexico.

Counties pay—

Lobo or wolf\$15.00
Panther or mountain lion..... 10.00
Lynx, coyote or wild cat 2.00

Oklahoma.

County commissioners may pay—

Gray wolf, not to exceed\$ 3.00
Coyotes, not to exceed 1.00

Oregon.

State pays one-half, county one-half—

Mountain lion, panther, timber
wolf or cougar\$10.00

Gray or black wolf 5.00
Gray or black wolf pups 2.50
Coyote 1.50

Tennessee.

State pays—

Wolf\$ 2.00
Panther 2.00

Texas.

State pays—

Lobo, gray or timber wolf\$ 5.00
Panther 5.00
Mexican lion 5.00
Tiger or leopard 5.00
Wild cat or coyote 1.00

Utah.

State pays—

Bear, mountain lion, cougar,
wolf (gray, black or tim-
ber)\$15.00

Coyote, lynx and wild cat 1.50

Fund for payment of above is ob-
tained by raising \$30,000 annually
through tax of 5 mills per dollar on as-
sessed value of sheep and goats, and
4 mills per dollar on assessed value of
range horses and cattle.

Washington.

State pays—

Cougar\$25.00
Timber wolf 15.00
Lynx or wild cat 5.00
Coyote 1.00

Wyoming.

State pays—

Mountain lion\$ 5.00
Gray or black wolf 5.00
Bob cat or coyote 1.00

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.

HOME GROWN WOOL BEST.

Commenting on the relative value
of domestic and imported wool, the
Wool and Cotton Reporter states:

"While some foreign wools have
their points of superiority for the pro-
duction of certain fabrics, the domes-
tic maker, through long years of fa-
miliarity with cloths manufactured in
our own mills from native wools, has
become thoroughly conversant with
the fact that for the production of the
fabrics most in demand there is no
wool in the world superior to our fine
and fine medium territories. Spun to
fairly fine counts, they may be con-

verted into fabrics that compare fa-
vorably with those produced from par-
allel grades of foreign wools by either
the foreign or domestic manufacturer.
In fact, there are many buyers who
prefer certain fabrics produced from
our domestic wools to anything that
can be made from imported materials,
claiming that the cloths have a touch
and appearance that cannot be dupli-
cated by the use of other stocks."

RADIUM AS A FERTILIZER.

Some experiments conducted near
London have demonstrated that radium
is highly valuable as a fertilizer.
As radium is so expensive the quanti-
ty used is exceedingly small and most
of that used for fertilizer has been ob-
tained by spreading the slag that is
left after the radium has been extract-
ed. This residue still contains traces
of radium and where it has been used,
plant growth has been greatly stimu-
lated.

HIGH LAMB PRICES.

About the first shipment of lambs
from Arizona this year was that made
by T. E. Pollock of Flagstaff. Out
of a band of 1,500 lambs, 1,200 head
or the tops were sent to Kansas City
and sold at \$9.50 per hundred. These
lambs weighed about 65 pounds and
net \$5.43. The lambs were by Hamp-
shire rams out of Merino ewes. The
tail end of the band went to a Coast
packer.

MUST BREED

THEIR OWN EWES.

No longer able to replenish breeding
flocks by purchasing young ewes,
western outfits are selecting their own
best females at shearing time with the
intention of retaining them.

"It is simply impossible to go out
and buy young ewes of the right kind,"
said a flockmaster, "and we have
reached a point where we must breed
our own or quit the business."

J. E. P.

LOSS OF STOCK ENORMOUS.

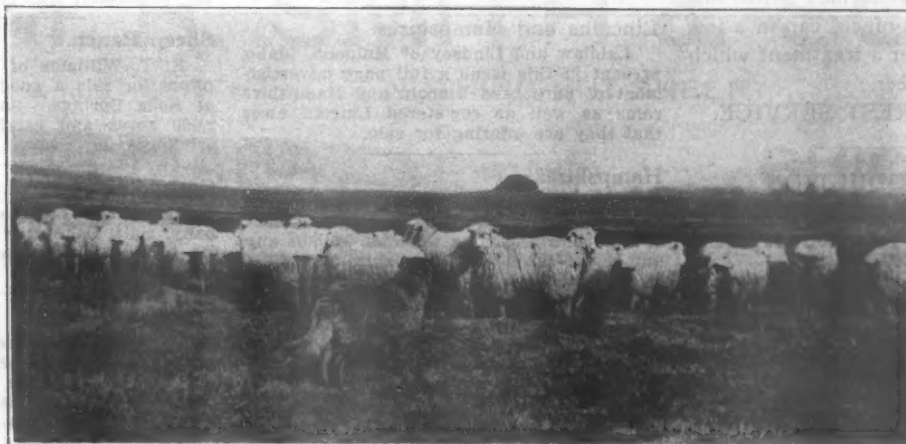
That at least one-twentieth of all the stock bred on the open range of the west dies before it reaches market age and that much of this loss can be stopped is shown by results reported from the national forests. This waste is said to add millions of dollars to the people's meat bill and gives one more cause of the high cost of living. Winter storms and summer droughts strew the ranges with the bones of cattle and sheep; predatory animals take a heavy toll; poisonous plants sometimes kill half the animals in a herd almost overnight. Cattle contract anthrax, blackleg and other diseases, get stuck in bog holes, slip off icy hillsides; and

permittees are encouraged to use vaccine furnished free by the department of agriculture. Sheep suffering from scab or from lip and leg disease are barred from the forests until they have been treated in conformity with the requirements of the bureau of animal industry. This co-operation between the two bureaus has made it possible to keep the forest ranges remarkably free from all forms of stock disease.

Stock Killed by Wild Beasts.

The settlement and development of the west does not appear to have greatly reduced the number of animals which prey upon domestic live stock, and the loss from that source alone runs into the millions of dollars each year. Within the forests, how-

various species of plants. Later, it was learned that in most instances these plants while extremely poisonous during certain periods of the year, were comparatively innoxious during the remainder of the grazing season. The forest officers determined the various plant species which cause the death or injury of live stock, the periods during which each species is dangerous, and the areas of forest land upon which the plants are sufficiently abundant to cause losses of stock. The next step was to devise ways and means of preventing the losses. Where definite information is obtainable the outer limits of the poison areas are marked by warning placards which give the name of the poisonous plant,



Cotswold Lambs. D. M. Kirby, McMinnville, Oregon

sheep pile up and die of suffocation. Insects which madden and kill swell the total losses as do a multitude of other minor causes of death and injury.

How Disease is Prevented.

If any of the animals to be grazed upon a national forest seem to be suffering from disease, the stock is subjected to a rigid inspection by the federal bureau of animal industry before it is allowed to enter the forest. If an animal grazing on the forest develops suspicious symptoms the permittee is requested to remove it. The carcasses of animals dying from infectious or communicable diseases must be buried or burned, preferably the latter. To protect their stock against blackleg

ever, the number of domestic animals killed has been appreciably reduced by the campaign against wild animals waged by the officers of the service. During the past eight years forest officers have killed over thirty-five thousand predatory animals, consisting of coyotes, wolves, bear, mountain lion, wild cats, lynx, etc.

The losses due to poisonous plants have been in the aggregate the most numerous and the most difficult to guard against. Stockmen knew generally that certain flats or valleys or hillside slopes could not be used for grazing without heavy losses of stock, but there was much doubt as to what caused the loss. Gradually it was determined that the losses were due to

the kind of stock to which it is injurious, and the period during which it is most harmful. With this warning, stockmen are enabled to so handle their stock as to prevent the occupancy of the poison area during its danger period. In cases where the areas of poisonous plants are comparatively small the permittees have been encouraged to fence them, material for fence construction being furnished free of charge by the forest service. The result of this work has been to reduce the number of animals lost through poisonous plants as compared to the numbers lost several years previously.

Losses From Poison Unpreventable.

Notwithstanding all precautions

which may be taken against stock poisoning, losses from this source must be expected. During the past several years the bureau of plant industry has been making a study of poisonous plants and of antidotes. In the case of larkspur, for example, the bureau has determined methods of treatment which are reasonably successful, under normal conditions. The only difficulty has been that the animals suffering from poison are generally out upon the open range and may not be observed by their owner until it is too late to apply an antidote. The forest service has therefore arranged to meet this situation in an experimental way by equipping a limited number of rangers with hypodermic syringes and the necessary chemicals. Armed with this equipment a forest officer can in a few moments administer a treatment which may save a \$40 steer.

U. S. FOREST SERVICE.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF HOG PRODUCTS IN ARGENTINA.

A movement is under way in Argentina to promote the raising of swine and the exporting of bacon. Heretofore cattle and sheep have claimed the attention of stock raisers almost to the exclusion of swine but the growing scarcity of bacon and pig products in Europe have directed attention to the possibilities of producing these articles of food in Argentina. The carrying of bacon in cold storage to the United Kingdom is said to be practicable, while the immense quantities of corn and alfalfa raised in Argentina provide an abundance of the best of foods for swine. It is said that one or more bacon factories will be built immediately in the central provinces, and it is expected that before long exports of bacon on a considerable scale will commence.

The National Wool Growers' Association has no source of revenue except the occasional five dollars that is sent in.

With Our Sheep Advertisers

Rambouillet and Hampshires.

The Cunningham Sheep and Land Company, at Pilot Rock, Oregon, are advertising in this issue a large number of Rambouillet, Delaine and Hampshire ram lambs and yearlings.

Lincoln, Cotswold, Shropshire.

F. R. Gooding of Gooding, Idaho, advertises in this issue Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire yearling rams.

Hampshires.

In this issue will be noted the advertisement of Hampshires offered by the Walnut Hall Stock Farm of Donerall, Kentucky.

Shropshires and Oxfords.

Knollin and Finch, at Soda Springs, Idaho, are offering for sale a large number of pure bred Shropshire and Oxford rams. Their advertisement will be seen on another page.

Lincolns and Hampshires.

Laidlaw and Lindsey of Muldoon, Idaho, present in this issue a full page advertisement of pure bred Lincoln and Hampshire rams as well as registered Lincoln ewes that they are offering for sale.

Hampshires.

The Wood Live Stock Company of Spencer, Idaho, advertise a large number of Hampshire yearling rams as well as any number of pure bred Hampshire ewes.

Hampshires and Rambouillets.

In this issue the Butterfield Live Stock Company of Weiser, Idaho, present a two-page advertisement of their sale which will be held at Weiser, Idaho, on September 8th and 9th, at which time they are offering for sale several thousand head of pure bred Hampshires, Rambouillets and Delaines.

Importing.

F. W. Harding of Waukesha, Wisconsin, advertises on another page that he will import on order any kind of pure bred sheep that is desired.

Rambouillets.

Craner and Goodman of Corrine, Utah, offer for sale 300 head of Rambouillet rams ranging from lambs to three years old.

Lincolns and Cotswolds.

In this issue will be noted the advertisement of R. S. Robson and Son, Denfield, Ontario, Canada, who offer for sale several carloads of Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

Hornless Delaines.

Warner Brothers of Bloomfield, Iowa, are advertising for sale a number of hornless Delaine rams that breed true to type and also a carload of ewes.

Shropshires.

Henry L. Wardwell, Springfield Center, New York, offers for sale a large number

of registered Shropshire rams suitable for stud purposes. Mr. Wardwell has published a descriptive catalogue of his flock and invites you to write for the same.

In this issue W. W. Chadwick and Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, are advertising for sale pure bred rams and bulls as well as all kind of stock sheep.

Hampshires.

The Montana Live Stock Commission Company of Dillon, Montana, offer for sale 1,500 head of Hampshire ram lambs as well as a number of crossbred Rambouillet and Cotswold rams.

Sheep.

Arthur Callister of Salt Lake City, Utah, notifies sheepmen in this issue that he buys and handles all kinds of range sheep and range lands.

Shropshires.

Zelora Green, Oakland, Illinois, is offering for sale several hundred head of Shropshire rams and ewes in quantities to suit the purchaser.

Sheep Ranch.

E. T. Williams of Soda Springs, Idaho, offers for sale a good sheep ranch located at Soda Springs. Said ranch consists of 2,000 acres and carries Forest Reserve privileges.

Cotswolds.

The Heber Land and Live Stock Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, are advertising in this issue a large number of Cotswold rams.

Cotswolds.

Austin Bros. Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, are breeders of Cotswold rams and do an extensive business in buying and selling all classes of range sheep.

Hampshires.

Congressman A. W. Rucker of Fort Morrison, Colorado, is advertising in this issue a number of registered Hampshire rams as well as a few one-half and three-fourths blood Hampshires.

Exporters.

Hickman and Scruby, Egerton, Kent, England, are advertising the fact that they are interested in Romney sheep and are exporting Romnies to those in this country desiring them.

Cotswolds and Hampshires.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Allen Bros. of Draper, Utah, who offer for sale a large number of Cotswold rams as well as a large number of Hampshire rams, the latter being registered and suitable for stud flocks as well as Hampshires suitable for range purposes.

Shropshires and French Merinos.

Thomas S. Glide of Davis, California, offers for sale a lot of registered Shropshire and Merino rams. These rams are yearlings and two-year-olds. Mr. Glide invites correspondence about them.

WESTERN GRASS LAMBS \$9.65

HIGHEST SALE ON RECORD

Above made by us June 19 at South Omaha and highest Idaho grass lambs ever sold on any market.

Other sales: \$9.40, 9.35, 9.30, 9.15, 9.00, 8.90, 8.85, 8.80, 8.75, 8.65, none under \$8.65 to date.

Above netting shippers \$4.64 to \$6.14, bulk \$4.90—\$5.50.

Our daily record of sales and results is worthy your attention and patronage.

CONSIGN YOUR SHIPMENTS DIRECT TO

WM. R. SMITH & SON

"WHO HANDLE NOTHING BUT SHEEP"

SOUTH OMAHA AND CHICAGO

KIRKLAND SHEEP FEEDING YARDS

(FINEST IN THE WORLD)



At Kirkland, Ill., only 67 miles from Chicago, on the main line between Omaha, St. Paul and Kansas City to Chicago.

Twenty-six hundred acres of land, fenced with woven wire, and plenty of running water and shade.

Make no mistake, but route your sheep via C. M. & St. P. Ry. when shipping to Chicago.

Off the C. M. & St. P. RAILWAY

IT COSTS NO MORE TO FEED AT KIRKLAND

JOHN MacQUEEN is Manager



Hampshire Stud Rams, Butterfield Ranch

Hampshire Offerings

Including 400 Choicest Imported Ewes and their increase from best English flocks, bought for Can-Ada Stock Farm by Wm. Cooper & Nephews

200 Registered Yearling and Two-Year Old Hampshire Rams, mostly from Can-Ada Stock Farm. As a lot, these rams are hard to equal. Among them are a number of outstanding individuals that will make the best flock headers.

1000 Registered and Full Blood Hampshire Ram Lambs. This is the best lot we have ever raised. Your decision is invited after inspection and comparison.

600 Registered and Full Blood Hampshire Ewe Lambs—Also a number of choice Stud Rams and show stock. You cannot secure better Hampshires anywhere. Do not fail to see them.



Registered Yearling Hampshire Ewes, Butterfield Ranch, June, 1914

NOTE—ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO HOLD ANY OF THE ABOVE STOCK FOR YOU AFTER SALE FOR A LIMITED PERIOD OF TIME, TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE, AT OUR RISK FOR CENTS PER HEAD PER DAY, ALL STOCK GUARANTEED TO BE DELIVERED IN PRIME CONDITION.

THIRDDUA BUTTERFIELD LIVESTOCK COMPANY Sheep

Sept. 8th and 9th

An unequalled opportunity to secure the climate and valuation. Do not buy elsewhere inspect mutton at the present high prices you are offered to

For Further Information



Yearling Rambouillet Rams, Butterfield Ranch, June, 1914

RDUAL **BUTTERFIELD** CO., LIMITED e Sale

and Weiser, Idaho

re climated, hardy stock, at your own bid
 here inspecting our sheep. With wool and
 you d to use inferior stock.

Rambouillet Offerings

250 Registered Rambouillet Yearling Rams—Many descended from the French Government flocks—make the best flock headers.

500 Registered Rambouillet Ewes—From which you can start the best breeding flocks.

1250 Full Blood Yearlings and Two Year Rambouillet Rams—Carrying the best mutton conformation and plenty of the highest class wool—with the wool shortage and the high price of wool and mutton, these high class rams will give the best results in producing the most desirable range ewes.

1000 Full Blood Rambouillet Yearling Ewes—Together with Stud Rams and show stock of the highest quality.

DELAINES.

800 Delaine-Merino Rams—Yearlings and Two-year olds. Bred with the special purpose of producing the maximum amount of best quality, long, bright, lustrous wool. Range raised and extremely hardy. A choice selection.



Registered Yearling Rambouillet Ewes, Butterfield Ranch, June, 1914

Butterfield Livestock Co., Ltd.
 Weiser, Idaho or COL. DWIGHT LINCOLN
 MILFORD CENTRE, OHIO



Protection All The Way

The "Block Signal" is a mark of efficiency in railroading and has saved many stock trains from wreck.

On arrival at the market

THE KNOLLIN SHEEP COMMISSION CO.

Become the "Block Signal" mark of efficiency in handling sheep and lambs

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

The National Wool Grower

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(Incorporated)

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PROSPECTIVE LAMB PRICES.

The lamb market has opened most auspiciously. Opening prices are higher than a year ago. There are many reasons why the price throughout the season should rule higher than last year. When the real facts are known, it will be found that this year's supply of lambs will be decidedly less than a year ago. Ewes have been marketed indiscriminately and the supply of wethers has disappeared never to return. The best advice, we can obtain, indicates that the supply of lambs in the farm states will be the lowest in years. In the western states the same condition prevails. While lambing results this year are somewhat above the average, the number of ewes bred last fall is decidedly less than for the last many years. The ewes were not in the country to breed. Another factor that will materially diminish the supply of market lambs is the fact that hundreds of thousands of ewe lambs must this year be held to replenish the ewe stock. For four years western sheepmen have been shipping every ewe lamb in order to make both ends meet. They have now reached the point where they must either hold over their ewe lambs or go out of business. The inexpensive winter which we have had together with the advance in the price of wool will enable them to do this. Again there has been a material increase in the demand for lamb from the local butchers, and this demand is going to account for thousands of lambs that usually went east. Then the range is in excellent

condition. Lambs will go fat. Packers and feeders will compete as never before for the same lambs. Many sections of the range country are now prepared to feed lambs and more will be taken locally than ever before. There will be no increase in the supply of beef, and this will be a material factor in turning the attention of the consuming public to the superiority of lamb as a diet.

For the first time in many years, the sheepman will be a factor in fixing the price at which his lambs are to be sold. Under the prevailing conditions if he does not fix the price high and market his lambs with good judgment, he will properly belong in the class with philanthropists. Here is the chance to make up for losses of previous years.

REBATE ON WOOL SHIPMENTS.

It will be recalled that in 1911 the National Wool Growers' Association started a suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction in eastbound wool rates. The commission found the existing rates unreasonable and ordered them to be reduced. The decision of the commission in this case was rendered March 21, 1912. However, some of the railroads did not put the new rate into effect until about June following the date of the commission's order. At the time the complaint was originally filed, the association asked that the commission compel the railroads to rebate the shippers on all wools shipped from the date of filing the original complaint in 1911. However, in its opinion the commis-

sion held the question of rebates for further consideration. The National Association, therefore, again appealed to the commission for an order compelling the roads to pay this rebate. As a result of this later complaint, the commission on January 7th, 1913 issued an order to the railroads to rebate the shippers on all wool shipped between March 21st, 1912 and the date on which the railroads finally established the new rates, to the amount of the difference between the old rate and the new rate.

Claims for this rebate were to be filed first with the railroad and then presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which commission was to issue an order for their payment. The commission on June 24th, after having these claims filed for a considerable period issued an order to the railroads providing for their payment.

Of course the wool that moves between March 21st and any date in June would not be a very large portion of the western clip for most of the wool is not shipped until July except from Utah and the early shearing points. However, we understand that the rebate to be paid to the shippers on such wool as did move amounted to approximately \$100,000.00, and the shippers are now receiving this amount from the railroads.

The reduction in wool rates obtained as a result of the original suit was not less than \$500,000 annually on the wool that is shipped from points west of the Missouri river, and this year growers who did not contract their wool are receiving the full benefit of this reduction. This order of the Interstate Commerce Commission seems to close the wool rate case definitely.

MAY RILMA.

The name might suggest a great actress, but it is simply the name of the world's champion butter cow. May Rilma is a Guernsey cow owned in Pennsylvania that recently produced 1,364 pounds of butter in 365 days. The average dairy cow of this country produces about 150 pounds of but-

ter in the same length of time. Some ten years ago the breeders of pure-bred dairy cattle began to appreciate that through better blood and better care the general average of butter production could be very materially increased. May Rilma is simply the product of that awakening. A few years ago the cow that could produce 800 pounds of butter a year was unknown. Today many cows have exceeded that record, and in fact the new record of May Rilma is probably now trembling in the balance.

The breeders of dairy cattle have made more progress in the last ten years than has been made in the last quarter of a century by the breeders of all other kinds of live stock combined. All of the phenomenal success that has attended the production of advanced registry cows is attributable to the selection in breeding made possible by knowing what each animal produced through weighing and testing her product after every milking. With these thousands of advanced registry cows guess work has been eliminated.

Have we any May Rilmas among our sheep? Yes, we might answer very many, but few know where they are. Very few wool growers weigh their fleeces or obtain the yield of scoured wool from individual stud sheep. Hence the May Rilmas that appear among our sheep go to the shambles with the common average of the herd. We saw a May Rilma the other day in the form of a Rambouillet ewe that sheared twenty-six pounds of the best Rambouillet wool we have ever seen.

On two or three occasions we have urged the Department of Agriculture and some of the registry associations to establish an advanced registry for Merino sheep, and we still believe that the system is practicable.

THE ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES.

As explained in the June Wool Grower, the hearing at Sioux Falls on the proposition of the railroads to advance all freight rates on cattle and sheep from the intermountain country

to eastern markets was continued until a later date. The Interstate Commerce Commission has now set July 27th for another hearing at Denver, Colorado. It will probably take six days more to complete the testimony in this case. Then will be the filing of the briefs and later the arguments. It, therefore, seems improbable that a decision from the commission will be had before early in the winter. In the meantime the proposed advance is suspended.

ATTENDANTS WITH LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

In the case now before the Interstate Commerce Commission in which the railroads seek to justify an advance in the rates on sheep and cattle from the intermountain country to eastern markets, the railroads are making the contention that live stock shippers now carry on free transportation a greater number of attendants than was the case a few years ago. The roads charge that the stockmen divide their billing so as to take as many attendants as possible, some of whom it is charged have no interest in the shipment at all. The railroads also contend that the return transportation issued to these attendants has become a heavy burden and justifies an advance in the rates.

We personally know of no case where the shipper has transported unnecessary attendants, and if such a practice has been indulged in in the past, every stockman should make it his business to see that it does not happen in the future. An attendant for live stock en route to market is made necessary because the railroads require the shipper to care for his own stock, and additional attendants are made necessary because at some of the feeding yards the roads have inadequate facilities for handling and caring for sheep. Live stock is the only class of freight in which this requirement is made. However, this fact does not justify the shipper in taking a single unnecessary attendant with his shipment.

Let the shipper understand that the railroads keep track of every penny's worth of transportation issued to these attendants; at the end of the year this transportation amounts to a considerable sum, and operates to reduce the revenue derived from live stock traffic.

Aside from the fact that the railroads are entitled to a square deal in this matter, too many attendants with a shipment of stock are a veritable nuisance. Many of them are not only worthless so far as caring for the stock is concerned, but take up room needed by the men who do care for the stock. At best a caboose is an uncomfortable abode, but when it is filled with men and baggage it becomes almost unbearable. It is, therefore, in the interest of the necessary attendants that superfluous attendants be left at home.

We can say to the stockmen that the railroads have under consideration certain changes in live stock contracts, and they have even considered cutting out all return transportation. When they attempt this, if they can prove that the privilege has been abused extensively, it might have great influence in enabling them to win their point.

Here at the beginning of the shipping season, we ask every stockman to make it his personal business to see that no one accompanys his shipment except such caretakers as are actually necessary to properly care for the stock. This will be a help both to the railroads and to the shipper.

ARIZONA SHEEP RATES.

Early in 1913, on the complaint of the American National Live Stock Association and the Arizona Corporation Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission handed down an opinion to the effect that the rate on sheep and cattle from Arizona to California points should be reduced about 25 per cent and that sheep in double deck cars should take a rate the same as cattle in single deck cars, and that sheep in single deck cars should have a rate 30 per cent lower than the rate on sheep in double deck cars. The railroads complied with the opinion of the com-

mission and established the rate on cattle, but refused to give sheep in double deck cars the same rate as was given to cattle. This meant that the sheep rate remained about 25 per cent higher than the cattle rate. The original complainants then appealed to the commission for an order compelling the railroads to establish the same rate on sheep in double deck cars as had been provided for cattle. The National Wool Growers' Association intervened in the complaint for it was of vital importance that the railroads of the southwest be not allowed to establish the principle that a double deck rate should be higher than a cattle rate. The Interstate Commerce Commission set the case for hearing at Los Angeles, California, June 22nd. The case of the stockmen was presented by T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, and was ably presented. Those testifying in behalf of the sheepmen were Mr. Hugh Campbell, president of the Arizona Wool Growers' Association; Mr. M. I. Powers, secretary of that association, and the secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, as well as certain packers who were interested in making shipments in the territory involved.

We have no intimation of what action the commission will take in this matter, but we believe that it was fully shown at the hearing that there is not any reason why a double deck sheep rate should be higher than a cattle rate. In fact several very valid reasons were presented why the sheep rate might well be lower. This case is of great importance to the wool growers of Arizona as it will mean a reduction of about \$25 a car on sheep moving west.

IDAHO WOOL RATES.

At the time the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a reduction in the rates on wool from the intermountain country to eastern markets, they established certain basing points and gave the proper rate from those points to the markets. West of these points

the commission provided that the rate should be advanced not more than two cents for every twenty-five miles. This enabled the railroad, if it wanted to, to figure out exactly what the rate should be from every western point. However, the Oregon Short Line did not comply with the order of the commission for they put in a blanket rate in the Soda Springs country of \$1.76 per hundred, which blanket operated to reduce the rate at points where little or no wool originated and to raise the rate about four cents per hundred pounds at points where the heavy shipments originated such as Soda Springs. The National Wool Growers' Association, therefore, appealed to the commission to compel this railroad to establish rates in compliance with its original order. As a result of this, the Oregon Short Line has now filed a new tariff which makes a reduction in the rate of four cents a hundred at several stations between Granger, Wyoming and Bancroft, Idaho, and at most of the wool shipping points in Idaho it makes a reduction of two cents per hundred. The new tariff will mean a reduction in the freight on the wool shipped from western Wyoming and Idaho of about \$3,000.00 per year.

CONTRACTING WOOL.

We know that many wool growers feel discouraged over the large losses sustained because they contracted their wool while still on the sheep's back. Undoubtedly this loss is felt keenly for in some instances it amounted to as much as 5 cents per pound, and the average loss to the grower will be around 3 cents per pound. In the aggregate this will amount to an enormous sum. We sympathize deeply with the grower in this loss, and wish that he had received the full market value of his product. After something has happened, it is always easy to say "I told you so," but in this instance we are in a position to make this statement with emphasis. Starting with the January National Wool Grower, we have persistently urged sheepmen not to sacrifice their wool, and to not

contract it in any event. If any grower desires confirmation of this statement, let him turn to page 31 of the January Wool Grower, and under the title "New Wool Prices" read the advice we offered the sheepman on the question of wool contracting. Following the January number every issue of this paper has contained a most optimistic report of the wool situation, and has indicated that nothing was to be gained by a hasty disposal of the wool.

However, the injury is done and nothing is to be gained by a further discussion of it, but the lesson which it teaches should not be lost. If it proves to be the factor which will prevent all contracting in the future, then the loss will be more than compensated for. The wool dealer will be criticized for his part in this year's transaction, but where he bought his wool squarely he is not open to criticism any more than is the wool grower. It is the system of buying wool that is at fault. By selling the wool on the sheep's back, the grower has encouraged this very system that now engulfs him in financial loss, and has destroyed every semblance of an open, competitive market where wool could be sold on its merits.

If the wool grower will only stop to think, the contracting of wool must appear to him not only as unbusinesslike but as utterly absurd from a financial standpoint. It takes his business out of the realm of legitimacy and places it squarely on a par with speculation in stocks and bonds in the stock market.

Wool is the only agricultural product that is purchased before it is grown, and its very nature makes it the last product of which this should be true. Wool is a sensitive staple influenced by feed, climate, moisture, storms and many other conditions all of which influences are better understood by the wool buyer than the wool grower. A fleece that in January or later gives promise of a light shrinking, strong combing wool of much value, may in a few days by the intervention of a storm be converted into a heavy, weak, delicate clothing wool

of decidedly low value. Now the buyer knows full well these possibilities, and when he contracts wool, it must be a controlling factor in fixing the price he is going to offer. In other words he buys under the supposition that, happen what may, he will still make money on the clip. Under such circumstances where has the wool grower a single opportunity to profit by contracting his wool. An examination of wool contracts for the last many years will show that in 90 per cent of the cases the grower has lost money by contracting. The very basis upon which the business was done compelled this to be true. Otherwise the dealer would have long since ceased to contract. They would have neither money or credit with which to do business. Let no dealer say that he has ever contracted for a single clip of wool and took into consideration the merits of that wool, for its merits could not be determined even approximately until the wool was shorn and prepared for market. Where wool is contracted, the only safe principle for the buyer to pursue is that of buying the wool on a low general average. It is this law of averages which has deteriorated the character of American wools, and the end is not yet in this respect if the contracting is to continue.

We as growers complain that the manufacturer has not done business direct with the wool grower. Many of them do not desire to do business with the wool grower, but it is fair to ask how could the manufacturer buy his wool from the grower when the grower sold it to a dealer before it was grown. The system shuts the manufacturer out of the competition. Wool manufacturers are business men who cannot afford to speculate, and, therefore they never buy wool until the wool is shorn and packed for market where it may be examined with care to find what its exact merits are. Contracting shuts every man out of the wool market except the speculator.

Cotton growers in the South and wheat growers in the North are asking Congress for a law to prevent deal-

ing in futures so far as cotton and wheat are concerned. Yet with neither of these products has the producer sold the crop before it was grown, but he wants a law to prevent others gambling in it even after it has left his hands. The wool grower, however, tolerates a system far more iniquitous than the dealing in futures but it is entirely within his power to abrogate this system without the intervention of Congress. He has just that much advantage over the cotton man and the wheat man.

The developments of this season should convince our sheepmen of the need of a new method of marketing wool, and each should make a solemn pledge that they will never contract another pound until it has been shorn from the sheep and offered in an open market.

RELATIVE WOOL PRICES.

We have secured from a very reliable firm of Boston wool dealers the average Boston price of Montana fine and fine medium wool for the years 1903 to 1913. The figures for 1914 have been taken from the Commercial Bulletin. The prices are for the estimated scoured value. These figures show the average scoured value for ten years under the tariff to be 63 1-3 cents per pound; under free wool the average is 57 cents. The prices follow:

1903....	\$0.54
1904....	.58
1905....	.73
1906....	.71
1907....	.71
1908....	.56
1909....	.73
1910....	.61
1911....	.54
1912....	.62
1913....	.54 Free wool
1914....	.60 Free wool

ADVANCING WOOL PRICES.

An Australian wool paper published at Sydney gives the following prices as the highest price paid for scoured wool in Australian markets during the past six years. Wool val-

ues are based on the scoured yield and this should offer a fairly good estimate of the change in prices during the period covered, this, however, is not the average, but the top prices:

1909.....	47½ cents
1910.....	50½ "
1911.....	49 "
1912.....	49½ "
1913.....	53 "
1914.....	56 "

CORRIEDALES TO UNITED STATES.

One June eleventh there arrived in San Francisco direct from New Zealand, six Corriedale yearling ewes. These ewes were on the water about twenty-seven days but arrived in good condition. They were then placed in quarantine at San Francisco for fifteen days and were then shipped to the Utah Agricultural College at Logan, Utah. These are the first Corriedales brought to North America and will be kept by the Agricultural College for experimental purposes. On account of the New Zealand season being opposite to our own these Corriedales will lamb in August, having been bred before leaving New Zealand.

WANTS INFORMATION ON WOOL.

To The National Wool Grower:

I wish you would inquire from your sheepmen as to the difference in their net returns on this year's wool is compared with last year's. Many sheepmen here are not netting much more per fleece than they did last year, on account of the lighter shrinkage of the wool. Oregon wool will this year average about one pound less than last season. I know of one outfit that sold their wool at 14 cents last season, and their sheep sheared 12 pounds. This season the same sheep sheared 10 pounds and the wool sold at 18 cents. Is this condition true all over the country?

JOHN G. HOKE,
Medical Springs, Oregon.

Boston Wool Market

(By Our Boston Correspondent)

JUNE wound up in a "blaze of glory," as far as the local demand for Territory wool was concerned. Certainly the last half of June showed the most activity of any similar period since the beginning of the year. Sales of Territory wools within a single week aggregated 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds, some very large lots being taken up by the larger mills. When to this is added a movement of something like 2,000,000 pounds of Class 4 South American wool in a single week, some idea can be obtained as to market conditions here. There has been much interest in the market throughout the month, and the business mentioned above was but the culmination of a situation as welcome to the wool trade as it was unexpected.

Most of the interest has now been transferred to the eastern markets. Not for many years has the country been so well cleaned up July 1 as this year. Many of the wool buyers are now on the way home, and some have already returned. The highest prices of the season are reported to have been paid in Montana late in June, when two large clips were bought for the account of a western mill, the prices paid being reported at 21¾ cents and 22 cents, the amount sold at these figures being something over 250,000 pounds. The western buying season is practically over, though scattering clips are still being picked up in Idaho and Oregon, and occasionally in Montana.

Undoubtedly it has been a very successful season for the growers of Territory wool. Prices realized have been unexpectedly high, and the wool has been moved off quickly at full prices. Values have been moving up steadily throughout the buying season, and the closing was at top figures. An unusual light shrinkage throughout a large part of the Territory wool section helped to market the wool at satisfactory prices, and this will continue to be an important factor in the fur-

ther movement from dealers to mills. Thus far, the dealers have nothing to complain of regarding movement of the new clip into consumption. There is some accumulation of wool here, but no more than was to be expected, and less than many predicted. Recent sales have gone far towards restoring the balance, and unsold stocks are well in hand.

Dealers, who were heavy buyers of Territory wools in the west, say that the new clip wools are moving out about as fast as they come in. They have been surprised to see how many of the current sales have attached a

large proportion of the new business, the light shrinkage and general good condition of the new clip making manufacturers willing to buy them on sample. Graded wools have not lacked in interest in spite of the above, and enough has been done in them to establish prices, both in the grease and on the scoured basis. Original Utah wools have sold at 20 to 22 cents in the grease, or 56 to 58 cents clean, and Colorados have brought about the same in the grease, though estimated to cost 54 to 55 cents clean. Sales of Idaho wools are noted at 22 to 23½ cents for medium clips, or 54 to 55



Sheep on the Range of Z. E. Simpson, Glen County, California

provision calling for prompt shipment. From this they argue that stocks at the mills are unusually small, and the wool bought is going immediately into consumption. Reports from various wool manufacturing centers indicate that the worsted mills are fairly well employed, with some working full or overtime. While the woolen mills are not doing as well, considerable is still being done, mainly in duplicate heavy weights. This would appear to be confirmed by recent experiences in wool circles here, which is of an entirely satisfactory character, as far as Territories are concerned.

Original bag wools have made up a

cents clean, and fine medium at 20 to 22 cents, or 60 to 62 cents clean. Some fine staple Oregon has changed hands at 22 cents, costing clean 63 to 65 cents. Original bag Wyoming has sold at 18 to 22 cents, or 55 to 58 cents on the scoured basis, and some medium wools have sold in graded form at above these figures, one lot of three-eighths-blood bringing 24 cents. Soda Springs fine staple has sold at 22½ cents; Nevada half-blood at 22½ cents, or 55 cents clean; Nevada fine at 19 cents, or 57 to 58 cents clean; Utah three-eighths-blood at 23½ cents, or 51 to 52 cents clean, and Utah fine medium at 19 cents, or 55 cents clean.

Values toward the end of the month showed a hardening tendency, though the actual changes in values were not many. Scoured values of staple wool are now fairly well established. At 62 to 63 cents for a round lot, graded fine staple Territory would cost not less than 65 cents, and even higher in some cases. Half-blood staple is quotable on the scoured basis at 58 to 60 cents, three-eighths-blood staple at 52 to 53 cents and quarter-blood staple at 47 to 49 cents. Clothing wools range in price from 55 to 60 cents, choice fine wool selling on the scoured basis at 58 to 60 cents, and fine medium at 55 to 57 cents. These quotations are 10 to 12 cents higher than were quoted a year ago, when the 11 cents a pound duty was in full force.

Considerable business has been done recently in Texas, though something of a deadlock has developed at San Angelo between buyers and the San Angelo Wool Warehouse Co. The amount of wool involved is about 1,500,000 pounds, this being the bulk of the unsold wool remaining in the state. Boston dealers secured the bulk of the Kerrville wools, about 2,000,000 pounds, and later took nearly as much at San Angelo, from clips not controlled by the warehouse company. Prices paid in the grease ranged from 16 to 20 cents for eight-months' and 17 to 22 cents for twelve-months'. Clean cost laid down here is variously estimated at 60 to 62 cents for the latter and all the way from 56 to 60 cents for the eight-months'. These wools are being moved rapidly here, several million pounds having already been sold at a reasonable advance over cost. Grease prices on recent sales are reported to have been 20 to 22 cents for eight-months' and 23 to 25 cents for twelve-months', the scoured values being 60 to 63 cents for the latter and 55 to 56 cents for eight-months'.

California wools are in small supply, as old wools have been sold and new wools are just beginning to arrive in quantity. Small transfers are noted of new northern wools at 24 to 26 cents in the grease, or 55 to 57 cents clean, and of middle counties wool at

20 to 22 cents, or 53 to 55 cents clean.

Supplies of scoured wools are increasing slowly, but the demand still far exceeds the supply and prices are very firmly held, at 58 to 60 cents for choice fine and 55 to 57 cents for fine medium. Pulled wools are in limited supply most of the current pullings being either lamb's wool or shearlings. Some lots of old wool are still available, AA supers having sold in a small way at 60 cents, fine A supers at 56 cents and B supers at 45 to 46 cents for eastern, with a little extra choice at 48 to 49 cents. Small lots of lambs' Bs are beginning to move at 43 cents and shearlings are selling slowly on the basis of 38 to 41 cents. Baled scoured California wool has been moved in small lots at 52 to 53 cents, and baled scoured Nevada at 55 to 56 cents.

The market for fleece wools is developing very slowly, as manufacturers do not seem disposed to pay the prices demanded, or those actually on a parity with current cost in the fleece wool states. Good-sized sales are reported here for Ohio fine unwashed delaine at 27½ and 28 cents, and report credits a Wheeling concern with having sold a big lot at 28 to 29 cents, but these sales are supposed to be cases where the wools were actually bought for mills on commission. Dealers making a specialty of these wools say that they are offering fine unwashed delaine at 27 cents without making sales. Medium combing fleeces have sold in a small way at 27 to 27½ cents for Ohio quarter-bloods and 28 cents for three-eighths-bloods. Ohio fine unwashed delaine is quoted at 25 to 26 cents, with sales at both figures. Washed wools have not yet begun to move, the nominal quotation being 31 to 32 cents for fine washed delaine and 29 to 30 cents for XX and above. In the country, the remainder of the clip is cleaning up on a very high basis. A little unwashed wool is being picked up at around 25 cents, but local dealers are asking 26 to 27 cents for unwashed and 28 to 30 cents for washed.

Most of the recent activity in foreign wools has been in medium crossbreds,

as stocks of fine crossbreds and Merinos have been very much depleted. For a long time, South American Class 4 wools were a drug in the market, and brought practically the same figure as good Lincolns. Stocks had accumulated, and manufacturers found the grade unavailable. Several thousand bales have changed hands during the month, prices ranging from 22¾ cents for old and 23 to 23½ cents for new, with best lots remaining now held at 24 cents. Heavy sales of New Zealand 40 to 44s have also been made, and late in the month a practical cleanup was made of New Zealand 46s. At 23½ to 24 cents, South American Class 4 wool would cost clean 34 to 35 cents, while New Zealand 40 to 44s will cost 37 to 38 cents clean. At these figures, they are cheaper than any similar grade of domestic wool. Small lots of Australian fine Merinos have also changed hands recently at 34 to 35 cents in the grease, or 67 to 68 cents clean.

Current quotations on foreign wools are: Australian, scoured basis, 70s combing, 70 to 72 cents; 64s, 67 to 69 cents; 60s, 60 to 62 cents; 56 to 58s, 55 to 56 cents; 50s, 50 to 51 cents; 46s, 42 to 43 cents; 40 to 44s, 38 to 39 cents; New Zealand, scoured basis, 56s, 53 to 54 cents; 50s, 48 to 49 cents; 46s, 42 to 43 cents; 44 to 46s, 39 to 40 cents; 40 to 44s, 36 to 38 cents; 40s, 36 to 37 cents; 36s, 35 to 36 cents; Buenos Ayres, in the grease, Lincolns, 23½ cents; low quarters, 23½ to 24 cents; high quarters, 25½ to 26 cents.

Arrivals of foreign wools have continued heavy, the total for the month of June being 12,891,717 pounds, against 1,910,695 pounds for the same month last year, 7,750,938 pounds for June, 1912, and 3,158,291 pounds for June 1911. Arrivals of domestic wool for June were 29,619,014 pounds, against 14,272,301 pounds for June, 1913, and 24,116,891 pounds for June, 1912. For the six months ended June 30, 1914, total receipts of foreign wool were 110,616,338 pounds, against 41,016,735 pounds for the same period in 1913, 71,207,159 pounds for the same period in 1912, and 47,706,594 pounds

for the same period in 1911. Domestic receipts for the half-year were 83,729,116 pounds, against 47,011,706 pounds for the same period in 1913. Shipments of all kinds of wool for June, 1914, were 22,620,201 pounds, against 10,552,815 pounds for June, 1913, and 22,927,278 pounds for June, 1912. For the six months ended June 30, 1914, total shipments were 150,683,778 pounds, against 82,941,625 pounds for the same period in 1913.

LIVE STOCK PRICES.

Washington, D. C.—The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals decreased 1.0 per cent during the month from May 15 to June 15; this compares with an increase of 1.6 per cent in the price level from May 15 to June 15 last year, a decrease of 2.0 per cent two years ago, a decrease of 1.7 per cent three years ago, and a decrease of 1.1 per cent four years ago, from May 15 to June 15.

In the six months, from December 15 to June 15, the level of prices for meat animals advanced 5.4 per cent; this compares with an advance of 12.0 per cent during like period a year ago, an advance of 16.8 per cent two years ago, and decline of 12.3 per cent three years ago, from December 15 to June 15.

On June 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—was \$7.22 per 100 pounds, compared with \$7.19 on June 15 a year ago, \$6.27 two years ago, \$5.45 three years ago and \$7.29 four years ago.

Average prices to producers in the United States for various products are given below.

	June 15, 1914	May 15, 1914	June 15, 1913	June 15, 1912
Horses, each...	136.00	139.00	146.00	145.00
Milch cows, each	59.82	59.85	55.20	45.84
Hogs, 100 lbs...	7.43	7.60	7.61	6.65
Beef cattle, 100 lbs.	6.32	6.33	6.02	5.23
Veal calves, 100 lbs.	7.69	7.59	7.53	6.33
Sheep, 100 lbs...	4.70	4.87	4.84	4.52
Lambs, 100 lbs.	6.47	6.49	6.36	6.02
Wool, per lb....	.184	.172	.156	.187

EAR MARKING SHEEP.

To The National Wool Grower:

In the April issue of the "National Wool Grower," pages 35, I notice a memorandum in a "System of Ear-marking Sheep."

Pardon me, therefore, in sending you



Numbers and Notches.



Number wanted 11 = 10 Notch & 1 Notch



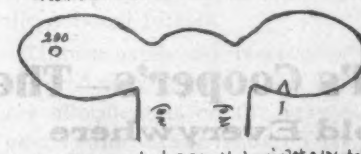
Number wanted 53 = 50 Notch & 3 Notch



Number wanted 99 = 40-50-4-5 Notches



Number wanted 101 = Hole & 1 Notch Left Ear



Number wanted 201 = Hole right & 1 Notch left Ear

Round Punch in One Ear Equals 100, in Other Ear Equals 200.

what I consider to be a much better and simpler one than that shown, and is also a scheme successfully used for years on Mr. H. D. Vavasam's stud flock of Shropshires in New Zealand. The system I send you, or rather the illustrations of it, is also used by one of the most eminent breeders of

Shropshires in England, and it eliminates, if so desired, the use of ear tags altogether, although these can be attached at any time if wished. But the whole idea of this system of annual ear-marking is to obviate the necessity of ear tags and from practical experience of it, I must say it answers the purpose well.

I enclose you diagrams of this method, and if of any interest to the readers of the "National Wool Grower," you are quite welcome to publish it.

While it is an admirable way of ear-numbering stud sheep of a small flock, its utility perhaps is not as great on a large flock, but I have proved to my own satisfaction that in the former it is practicable and convenient and does away with that vexatious occurrence—which often happens—of sheep losing their ear tags and making their subsequent identification almost impossible.

DAVID EVANS,
Weiser, Idaho.

SPECULATORS

REPORTED BUSY.

Speculators are reported busy gathering in the western lamb crop at prices that promise to net handsome results. A report reaches Chicago that a lot of lambs have been contracted at \$3.50 per head and expectancy exists that anything secured on that basis will yield a profit of around \$1.00 per head in the finality of the transaction.

Speculation, of course, always involves risk, but the improbability of bargain sales of western lambs is recognized.

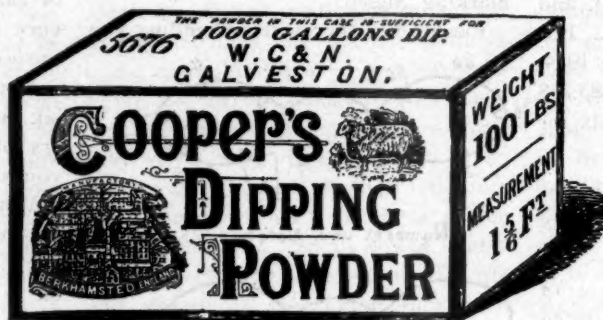
J. E. P.

PANAMAS.

Mr. James Laidlaw of Bellevue, Idaho, has for some years been crossing Lincolns and Rambouillets and has produced a half-bred that he has named Panamas. The name is very appropriate as he expects to maintain a show flock of these sheep at the Panama exposition.

Are your dues paid?

A CASE OF GOOD DIP



THE ONLY DIP THAT KILLS ALL TICKS WITH ONE DIPPING

**Destroys Both Live Ticks and Nits or Eggs—
Prevents Fresh Attacks—
Improves Quality of Fleece—
Increases Quantity of Wool—
Destroys the Maggot Fly.**

Cooper's Dip Is Used On Over 260,000,000 Sheep Annually

**Be Sure It's Cooper's—Then Dip
Sold Everywhere**

**SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS
WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS Chicago, Ill.**

For Branding Use **Kemp's** Australian Branding Liquid—the
Recognized Standard. Scours Out.

IN order to make this paper representative of the entire sheep industry we are anxious to have the sheep news from every section of the country. We therefore invite our readers to send contributions for publication. We are always glad to receive sheep photographs and we will publish them from time to time.



THE WILD ANIMAL TOLL.

At the Washington wool conference Mr. Hugh Sproat of Idaho, said:

"I brought down with me when I came the list of predatory animals destroyed, for which claims have been approved by the Livestock Sanitary Board in the State of Idaho for the year 1913. There is no use in going into details but during that year we paid bounties in Idaho on 22,482 coyotes and 1,783 cats, a total of \$24,686.00—that is, allowing about a dollar a head. There were a few wolves, but not to amount to anything.

Referring to my own experience last year, I want to say that was the worst year that I have ever had with coyotes in the sheep business. I marked about the 10th of May—we were through about that time—6,700 lambs. I sold 5,950 or thereabouts. That means a loss of 750 head. I am allowing perhaps 80 or 100 head for lambs that had died by reason of losing their mothers after marking time, when the mothers were still together. That leaves approximately 10 per cent of the lambs that I raised were killed after marking time; and at least 95 out of 100, you might say almost practically every lamb had been killed by coyotes. When the lamb gets to be six weeks old, we do not have very much difficulty with cats. Practically all the trouble is with coyotes. Then I should like to say that of that number at least 500 head were killed in the national forests.

Unfortunately my reserve, or as far as predatory animals are concerned, my allotment is on the very outside, next to the vacant lands. That is one reason why I have a bigger loss in proportion, but practically every man in that part of the country, if he gets away with a loss of from 80 to 100 lambs to the band during the summer-time, and that before the shipping season considers himself fairly lucky. That is an enormous loss when you begin to figure it.

The coyote, you may say, does all the damage. Whenever the herder

takes off his band, and you count it out to him in the corral, I do not care if you bring the band in the next morning and count it out, I will pretty nearly guarantee that there is a loss in that band. Seventy-five times out of a hundred you will find one or two sheep gone. The herder does not know what became of them. When I speak of turning the sheep out of the corral and a loss like that occurring, you might think the herder was negligent if he did not see the loss of one or two sheep. I must remind you, however, that more than half the time the sheep are not in sight. They are in among the timber or scattered out where you cannot take care of them. You know they are in there, and you have got to see that they do not disappear from there and stray off or something of that kind, but that is about as far as the herder can go. He cannot stay around among the sheep, because he would do a great deal of harm. We endeavor as much as possible to let the sheep alone. That is the coyote's time to work, and that is the time when he gets in his work. We do not know that the sheep are gone. If a herder can account for half the sheep that he loses, we consider that he is doing pretty well.

Suppose your herder comes in with his band, and perhaps for two months the sheep have not been counted. We do not aim to disturb them any more than necessary. If you say to him: "How many can you account for?" he may say: "I know of forty dead." In that case you can just as well put it down right there that when you come to count your band you are going to find 80 or 100 missing. That is the experience of practically every one in the country where I range my stock.

This loss, gentlemen, you might say, is 10 per cent after lambing time. One has no idea of the number of lambs killed in lambing time. Let me describe it to you so as to give you an idea what lambing is like.

We have a band of, say 2,000 ewes. When lambing time begins, we cannot keep everything in a bunch. We keep the dropped bands that have lambled,

down as much as possible in a bunch, and handle them carefully. We may be over here in a sheltered canyon during the night, and when they are beginning to lamb the heaviest we may have 50 or 75 lambs killed. The big ewes are handled as carefully as possible so as not to mix up the twins and lose the twins on account of the mothers getting one lamb and the other one getting lost. During the daytime the band is moved over a piece of range, maybe a quarter of a mile across, or maybe half a mile. It depends a good deal on the feed. The ewe with the lamb is dropped back in a sheltered place, and when she is moved the lamb is carried carefully and the ewe follows, and if possible, is gotten into a quiet and sheltered place, especially if the weather is threatening or stormy. All those sheep are left away over night. We do not dare move them. We cannot move them. We might move some of them, but to move them all is utterly impossible. It is a country where we cannot use wagons; it is rough where the wagon could not move about, and even then it would take so many more men to handle them with wagons that it is practically impossible. We have got to leave them out. I am speaking of course only of the range now. The next night we put the dropped band perhaps a quarter of a mile away. Now, you understand that in four or five days, moving the sheep in this way, there may be a piece of ground covered two miles long and maybe a mile wide, or such an area.

I will tell you the plan I followed this year, when I lost less than I have ever lost before. This year was the best year I have ever had. It may be because I fought them harder last winter than I ever had before. My experience last year was such that I realized that I had either to kill the coyotes or go out of the business. It was practically prohibitive to stay in the business with the losses that I had. This year I did not have nearly so much, but I had three men employed all night, every man with a gun, making all the noise and racket around

the place he possible could, to keep the coyotes away. It is a very bad thing for the sheep to have so many men around, but it is better than to let the coyotes in. You once get a little bunch of, say 50 or 75 ewes with perhaps 10 per cent or 20 per cent of twins in that bunch mixed up, and you can count on considerable loss not only from what are killed, but from what are mismothered through the twins getting separated from their mothers. The ewes are excited, and altogether the coyote is the worst enemy we have in the western range. Gentlemen, if the coyote could be done away with, I believe we could have the tariff taken entirely off and still run a good competition with Australia."

THE ENGLISH SHEEP SHOWS.

The time of the year has now come round when the Agricultural shows in this country are generally held, and these events are particularly interesting to sheepmen because they provide the opportunity of making a comparison of the merits or demerits of the various breeds of sheep which are kept in the country. The earlier shows are particularly interesting to the wool grower because of the shearing competitions which are often held. We regret to find that more publicity is not given to these proceedings. Their value lies in that they give a practical demonstration as to how the shearing should be done, the time in which it is possible to accomplish the work properly, and the various other details connected with the work. It is absolutely necessary for the shearer to know how to handle his shears without cutting the sheep, as only a small cut may attract flies and consequently the sheep have to suffer seriously. Machine shearing is gradually coming in to favor, as it has come to be recognized as a time saver. Less skill is needed, but even when sheep are shorn by machinery the shearer must know how to handle them and roll up the wool properly.

One of the most important shows held in this country is the great

Yorkshire show which will commence in the City of Bradford on July 22. Some idea of the importance of this show as well as that of other similar events will be given when it is stated that on that occasion 15,000 dollars will be offered in prizes for stock and produce. Of course only a portion of this sum will be set apart for the sheep entries.

One of the shows which has been held recently is that conducted under the auspices of the Bath, West and Southern counties society. The show which continues for the larger part of a week was opened at Swansea on May 28. A large variety of sheep were shown, though as one might naturally expect they consisted largely of such breeds as are found in the southern counties, and the total number was not so large as last year; 179 sheep were shown, compared with 213 in 1913, and 234 in 1912. Prominent among the entries were Devon long wools, South Devons, the well known Kent or Romney Marsh, Southdowns, Hampshire Downs, Oxford Downs, Dorset horns, and other less known breeds. There is no doubt that the Romney Marsh is gaining in popularity, this being largely due to the fact that it is a large framed sheep, and grows a heavy fleece of wool, as well as having a hardy constitution. On this occasion this breed was the most numerously represented of any, and the animals shown were of an exceedingly good type. Devons did not make a large show, though there were one or two very good lambs, as they were of a fine masculine type, and also well-grown.

The lesser known breeds seem to be well worthy of special note, as the entries were really good. Last year the Welsh Mountain breed was not represented, but this time there were several entries, and the merits of the breed were clearly shown. One ram was exceedingly good, as he carried an excellent fleece of wool. The Ryeland, which has not yet become so widely known as many of our other breeds had eight entries, and the density of the fleece as well as the even-

ness and good growth were particularly noticeable. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that so much interest is being taken in the various breeds of sheep in this country, for though some are much better known than others each one has its special features which commend it to the attention of the sheep breeder. We know that sheepmen in America are already taking considerable interest in the various breeds kept in this country, and hope they will not cease to give them due consideration. The necessity for the introduction of new blood is a matter not to be neglected, and we recommend that some of the breeds which have not yet hitherto been used should receive a trial.

FEEDER PROSPECT

UNCERTAIN.

Feeding lamb trade opened the season at Chicago on a \$7.00 basis with yearlings at \$5.50@6.00, but in view of the fact that pasture is short over a large area of the cornbelt, this market is considered top heavy. During July, 1913, feeding lambs sold at \$6.50 @ \$6.90, prices having a sharp bulge late in the month. In July, 1912, the limit on feeding lambs was \$6.00. During that month feeding yearlings sold largely at \$4.75@5.25, although \$5.75 was paid for the light Montana stuff. During July, 1912, it was a \$3.50 @ \$3.55 market for feeding wethers.

The record of feeding sheep and lamb trade is interesting at this juncture. It is given by months last year and the previous years in annual form:

	Feeding Sh'p-yrig	Feeding Lambs	Breeding Ewes
July	\$3.50@5.75	\$6.25@6.90	\$3.75@5.40
August ..	3.25@5.75	6.50@7.10	4.25@5.75
September	3.00@5.75	5.75@7.10	4.00@5.75
October..	3.00@5.60	3.00@6.85	4.10@5.25
November.	3.00@5.65	3.50@6.90	4.00@5.60
December.	3.15@5.85	5.85@7.10
Years—			
1913	3.00@6.50	3.00@8.70	3.50@5.75
1912	2.50@6.00	4.00@7.50	3.00@5.50
1911	1.75@4.75	3.00@6.40	2.75@5.00
1910	1.50@7.75	3.50@9.85	3.25@6.10
1909	1.50@5.85	5.00@7.85	3.50@6.50
1908	1.50@5.75	3.50@7.75	3.25@5.65
1907	1.25@7.50	4.25@8.65	3.40@7.00
1906	2.00@6.00	4.50@7.00	4.00@6.60
1905	2.75@6.60	3.75@7.55
1904	2.00@5.35	3.00@5.90
1903	1.25@3.75	2.75@6.50

1902	1.75@4.65	2.25@6.25
1901	1.65@3.80	2.50@5.25
1900	2.60@4.25	3.00@6.70
1899	1.75@4.00	3.50@5.40

Two facts are patent. Packers are going to be keen contenders for everything capable of bleeding. Consumers are partial to lean lamb and stock that formerly found the feeder outlet without competition is now claimed by killers. In any case the feeder end of the run will be short and if the corn crop lives up to its present advertisement every feeder available will be wanted.

Commission houses are saying little about orders lying on spindles as they are anxious to get what their customers need. The trade has a hunch that considerable buying on the range will be done. That stock cattle will be scarce is an open secret and ovine stock must make up the deficiency as far as possible.

At the beginning of July, conditions over much of the cornbelt were dry, and pasture was impaired, but the corn prospect was excellent. Unless the signs are awry, Missouri and Kansas will have feed and grain in abundance and must be reckoned as factors in the feeder equation.

J. E. P.

Had our advice on contracting been taken, the west would have been much richer.

MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB.

Don't smile at the youngster who accepts at its face value the story of Mary and her little lamb. In this instance, grown-up skepticism is unwarranted.

There was a Mary who did have a little lamb whose fleece was as white as snow, and who did follow Mary around wherever she did go. What is more to the point it did follow her to school one day, which was against the rule, which did make the children laugh and play to see the lamb at school.

And the teacher did turn it out and it did still linger near and waited patiently about until Mary did appear.

Not only did Mary have a little lamb, but she also had a half-cousin, and although the little lamb is long since dead, the half-cousin is still very much alive. Having been an eye-witness of the incident, this half-cousin is prepared to verify it in every essential.

It is just one hundred years ago since the incident occurred. The heroine was Mary E. Sawyer, of Sterling, Mass. The little school house was located at the same place. Miss Polly Kimball was the teacher. Richard Kimball Powers, of Lancaster, Mass., the eye-witness referred to, was half-



HILLCREST STOCK FARM

THORNTON S. GLIDE, Prop.

Davis, California

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle and the
Famous Blacow-Roberts-Glide
French Merinos, also
Registered Shropshire Rams.

Offers for the season 1914 an exceptionally fine lot of Pure bred and Registered Shropshire and Merino rams. Yearlings and a few two year olds.

Range Sheep For Sale

We have for sale 17,000 sheep. Good mountain stuff. Will make delivery at Cascade, Montana, on Great Northern Railroad. Write us at once.

M. H. & W. E. CROWLEY
Townsend, Montana

F. W. HARDING

ANOKA FARMS WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.
IMPORTED SIRES

I will import on order—Cotswold, Hampshires, Lincolns, Shropshires, Yearling rams or ram lambs or field ewes. Are you in the market for STUD RAMS to sire your range Rams?

Model Farm Rambouillets

Foundation flock of Kimball ewes and Seoley rams. Ours are heavy necked, large sized sheep, well covered with dense fleeces.

We offer 300 one, two and three year olds, and 100 ram lambs.

Come and see them or write us.

Craner & Goodman Co., Corinne, Utah

LINCOLNS COTSWOLDS

We have for sale 150 yearling Lincoln Rams and 150 yearling Cotswold Rams, also a few cars of Ram Lambs. 160 of these rams are fit to head the best stud flocks.

R. S. ROBSON & SON
Denfield, - Ontario, Canada

Mention The National Wool Grower.

cousin of Mary Sawyer, and was at the school the day the lamb followed her there. He is one hundred and three years old.

According to Mr. Powers, the lamb in question was one of twins born in her father's stable. For some reason the ewe rejected one of them and little Mary Sawyer, then eight years old, reared it.

One day the little lamb followed Mary to school. The lamb was grazing in a field when Mary started. It has too far away for her to see, but Mary called, and the lamb, recognizing her voice, began bleating and at once came to her. Mary and her brother, Nathaniel, were well on their way when the lamb began following them. Mary wanted to take the lamb back home, but Nat said "Oh, no, let's take it to school," and Mary consented.

When Mary and her brother reached the schoolhouse yard their teacher, Miss Polly Kimball, had not yet arrived. Some of the scholars were there, however, and these crowded around the new pupil. They were all much amused. Mary was in a quandary, for she did not wish the teacher to know the lamb was at school.

Then there was a commotion among the children. They laughed and twittered and twisted and turned in their seats. It was a strange sight to see a lamb at school. Even the teacher could not refrain from laughing, but she soon composed herself, and, realizing that she must dispose of the lamb in order to maintain discipline among her pupils, she turned the little creature out of doors. It lingered near the door, however, and bleated for its little mistress. The teacher then allowed Mary to go out into the yard and place the lamb in the woodshed.

A young man whose name was John Roulstone, Jr., a friend of the teacher and a member of the freshman class at Harvard University, was visiting the school when the incident occurred. In order to commemorate an amusing event, he wrote and brought to Mary three days later the familiar verses of "Mary had a little lamb," etc.

The fate of the little lamb was a

sad one. Mary's father had a large number of cattle in his barn, and on Thanksgiving morning, 1816, Mary and her little pet were playing together at the barn, and the lamb, placing itself in front of the feedbox, which belonged to the cattle, was suddenly gored by a cow. The lamb ran instantly to Mary, placed its head in her lap, and in less than an hour it died, with her arms around it.

Mary lived on her father's farm until she was married to Mr. Columbus Tyler in 1835. Mr. Tyler was superintendent of the McLean Hospital for the Insane at Somerville, Mass., a suburb of Boston. She afterward became matron of this institution, which position she held for thirty-five years. Mary outlived her husband many years, and has for her residence the house which he had formerly owned.

When the patriotic women of Boston wished to raise money for the historic old South Church, which became financially involved and was in danger of being sold for debt, a public sale having been authorized, to relieve its embarrassment, Mary took the stockings which her mother had knitted from the lamb's wool (and which she had never worn, but kept in memory of her devoted companion), unravelled the yarn, cut it into pieces of a yard and a half in length, wound it upon cards on which she had written her autograph, and sold the cards for twenty-five cents each. The stockings, thus converted into yarn, brought over two hundred dollars for the two pairs, showing the widespread interest the people had in those days in Mary and her lamb. Mary gave this money to the fund which saved the old South Church.—Tribune.

SALE OF WESTERN WOOL.

It is reported that John McAuley of Saugus, Montana, sold 350 four and five-year-old wethers to a Sioux City buyer at \$5.50 per head at the Saugus shearing pens. This is said to be the highest price ever paid for wethers in Montana at shearing time.

HORNLESS DELAINES

For Sale—A Car load of Registered Polled Delaine Merino Rams. One and two years old, also a car of Registered ewes, will be sold in lots to suit the purchaser. Our rams are large, weighing up to 200 pounds, of B. and C. type. Well covered with heavy fleece of long staple delaine wool. We were among the originators of the Polled Delaines and our flocks now produce 90 per cent Polled Rams, with the wool and mutton combination. Prices very low, quality considered. Come and see our flocks or write.

F. F. & V. G. WARNER

BLOOMFIELD,

IOWA

**PINEHURST FARM
SHROPSHIRE**

We claim the best American Bred flock of Shropshires. We are offering a carload of rams and a carload of ewes for the Western trade at reasonable prices. Also single rams, crated and delivered by Express. Send for free catalog, giving descriptions.

HENRY L. WARDWELL

Box J.

SPRINGFIELD CENTRE, N. Y.

Mention the National Wool Grower**AS A. J. KNOLLIN VIEWS IT.**

"Al" Knollin has some very definite ideas on trade matters. Here are a few I extracted from him on his return from the West.

The recent rise in wool has had the effect of creating optimism. Most growers believe it is a legitimate market based on world-wide values.

Unless we retain this year's ewe lambs, we will be under the necessity of going to New Zealand and Australia for stockers.

Southwestern Wyoming has the biggest crop of lambs in its history.

The advance in wool will have the effect of protecting us against a flood of foreign mutton. Australia and New Zealand will prefer to stay with wool.

The only way by which the East can reinstate the sheep is by breed-

ing, and until dogs are suppressed and a stomach worm remedy is discovered, this seems impossible.

Our sheep growers must learn that the half-blood Merino is the most profitable animal they can handle. The further they get away from it, the more grief they will encounter.

I will not be surprised to see a strong demand for Merino rams develop in consequence of the demand for fine wool.

Colorado is no longer a factor in determining feeder values. Iowa and Missouri will be the pace makers this year.

Any time feeding lambs can be bought under a 7-cent Chicago basis this season, the money will be sagaciously invested.

Packers are going to pick the western lamb crop close this year and feeders will not get many at eastern markets.

The West can take care of the major part of its output of thin ewes owing to feed abundance.

Wyoming will get back into sheep on a safe basis. A wintering expense of \$1.00 per head has been proven to be well spent.

We can produce better sheep in this country than anywhere else in the world, and going to the antipodes for stock stuff is not good judgment in my opinion.

The only yearling ewes I know of in the northwest are now firmly held at \$6.00 per head. In 1892 and 1893 I bought thousands of the same kind at \$1.00 per head.

J. E. P.

SHEEP Bought and Sold

RANGE LANDS ALSO HANDLED

Arthur A. Callister

McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

CATTLE**SHEEP****WOOL**

PURE BRED RAMS AND BULLS

W. W. CHADWICK & COMPANY**Live Stock Commission****310 Dooly Block Salt Lake City, Utah****CORRESPONDENCE INVITED**

We buy both feeders and fat stock the year around, making a specialty of supplying the feeder trade.

WE offer for the 1914 Fall market—1500 HEAD of HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS, ready for delivery Oct. 1st or later. These rams are WELL-BRED grades, raised by Senator E. O. Selway, Dillon, Montana; lambed in May and will WEIGH about 90 POUNDS at five months old. Sound in every way and the KIND sometimes listed as PURE BRED UNREGISTERED.

Every ram a BLACK face and grain fed from weaning time.

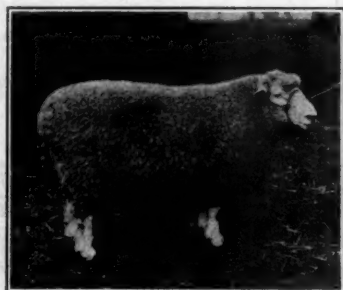


Also have 300 RAM LAMBS cross between a RAMBOUILLET EWE and REGISTERD COTSWOLD BUCK, Mothers never sheared less than 12 LBS. of wool. A CHOICE LOT of BUCKS of this kind.

All these rams are close to Dillon and can be easily shown.

For Sale By**Montana Live Stock Commission Co.****Dillon, Montana****Office Opposite Depot.**

Romney Sheep



Romney sheep under free trade make fortunes for wool-growers in South America and New Zealand. It is Romney mutton that is coming to our ports. The Romney is the best breed to put on our ranges to cross on the Merino.

Send for literature

JOSEPH E. WING

Secretary

Mechanicsburg, Ohio

IMPORTING SHEEP.

As we announced in the June Wool Grower the National Wool Growers' Association is making an importation of sheep from New Zealand. There was a great demand for Corriedales and Romneys, but no one seemed willing to start importing. The matter was brought to a head by the association offering to concentrate the orders and send some for the sheep. On July 8th David Evans of Weiser, Idaho, sailed from Victoria for New Zealand with orders for about 450 sheep. Those who are ordering sheep are O. M. Best, Dillon, Mont., Wood Livestock Co., Spencer, Idaho, Wm. Riddell, Monmouth, Oregon, A. J. Knollin, Soda Springs, Idaho, Miller & Lux, San Francisco, Calif.

These sheep will arrive in Frisco about October first. A few additional orders can be taken, but as the time is short, those wanting sheep should send a draft on New Zealand for about \$50 per head for what is wanted. This is the estimated cost laid down at Frisco.

LIGHT SHEARING.

An Idaho woolgrower said the other day: "I believe that the breeding ewes in this state would average close to six years of age. Many of them represent $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of Down blood and they have about ceased to produce wool. Where ewes carrying this blood get old and are run in the sagebrush they only shear from 3 to 4 pounds. I know of such a band that actually sheared but a trifle over 3 pounds of wool. We must hold our white faced ewe lambs this year or go out of business."

LESS DANGER OF SEPTEMBER GLUT.

Several reasons exist why the usual September glut of sheep and lambs at Chicago and Omaha will not be repeated this year.

In the first place the proportion of dry ewes does not exceed ten per cent

of the whole, whereas it has run as high as 30 per cent and 20 per cent has been common. This will lighten up the movement.

Secondly, ewe lambs will be held back for the obvious reason that flocks must be recuperated.

Other reasons may be assigned but these are the main factors. The September market has always been a bad spot and if full values can be secured this year, it will mean a lot of money in the growers' pocket. J. E. P.

EARLY LAMBS

SOON MARKET

By the middle of July, practically the entire Idaho crop of February and March lambs will be on the rails, and by July 25th it is expected that they no longer will be a factor at the market. Present reports are that the main crop, lambled in April and May, will begin to move freely in August.

That the entire crop will get good prices is a practical certainty. As the proportion of dry ewes in the run will be lighter than usual, the lamb crop will be more easily taken care of.

J. E. P.

FEW WETHERS ARE IN SIGHT.

The summer and fall run of western wethers will be the lightest in many years, and killers will be compelled to depend largely on ewes for heavy mutton. Of yearlings there will also be few. While the market can use little aged stuff, there will probably be a healthy demand for what is available. Scarcity of native ewes is admitted, and there will be a place to put any ewe with a good mouth, capable of raising a lamb.

The advance in wool renders it probable that every western ewe that can be expected to produce another lamb or shear a fleece will be retained.

J. E. P.

TO PREVENT SHEEP SCAB.

The elder Cato, who was born 234 years before Christ, gave the follow-

ing treatment for scabies in sheep:

"To prevent scab among sheep make a mixture of equal parts of olive oil, and water in which wild peas has been steeped, and of the lees of good wine. After shearing anoint the flock with this mixture and let them sweat for three days. Then dip them in the sea. If you have no sea water make salt and water and dip them in that. If you will do this they will suffer no scab, they will have more and better wool, and they will not be molested by ticks."

COYOTES OR LIVESTOCK.

In view of the fact that in certain quarters it is still claimed that coyotes destroy rabbits and other pests and should therefore not be molested we submit the following from New Zealand where the fox preys on livestock to a somewhat less extent than does the coyote in this country.

"When Master Reynard first commenced to multiply in Australia, he was hailed as a possible solution of the much-vexed rabbit question. No doubt the fox has accounted for vast numbers of rabbits, and possibly he might wipe them all out in time if—and there is always an if—sheep, poultry and birds, could be got out of the way for the time being. Evidence has been accumulating that the fox has been doing an amount of damage that is in excess of the good he has done in destroying rabbits. He has cleared many districts of the native turkey. He is not averse to a change of diet from rabbit to young lamb, and he has even been seen hunting in packs like wolves a large number of such sheep as large full-grown Romney-Marsh ewes, and succeeded in making a kill. This sort of thing is beyond a joke, even from a fox, and everywhere he finds man's hand raised against him, where formerly it was extended in welcome. The destruction of native birds is serious as they are practically the only check we have upon the grasshopper plagues which sometimes sweep the country. As a result the fox will have to go the way of all flesh, and that speedily."

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I will have for sale this Fall 200 Yearlings and 500 February Lamb Lincoln Bucks, and 200 February Lamb Romney Bucks, also 500 Lincoln Ewes, range bred and raised; extra heavy, long wool stuff; hardy and well fitted for range work. These bucks make an excellent cross on grade Merino or Rambouillet Ewes.



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Have Topped the Chicago Market for weight and price during a number of years past. Our lambs from these bucks and Merino Ewes sheared 12 pounds of the highest priced wool sold in the State this Spring.

A cut of 50 of these lambs weighing 110 pounds took first premium for best car fat sheep over competitors from all over the U. S. at annual show Northwest Live Stock Association, Lewiston, Idaho, December 6, 1913. Our buck lambs last year averaged 125 pounds each at six months.

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YEARLINGS TO IDAHO.

On June first, Thomas Austin of Salt Lake City, shipped from Oregon to his ranch at Soda Springs, Idaho, 3,000 head of yearling Rambouillet ewes that he had purchased from the Baldwin Sheep company of Hay Creek, Oregon. It is said that this is an exceptionally fine bunch of ewes, that sheared 10½ pounds on May 25th. These ewes will be bred to Cotswold rams and all the ewe lambs saved for breeding.

FEEDERS BUYING ON RANGE.

A prominent Colorado sheep feeder is reported to have bought a big string of feeding lambs in central Wyoming the second week in July at five cents per pound, weighed up at the loading station. The lambs are to be delivered in October. This indicates that the Colorado feeders will be in the game again and want to be assured of a supply of lambs. Late reports from the Big Horn mountain ranges say that a very heavy rain has fallen in that section of Wyoming which will insure good range the balance of the season.

BREEDING EWES IN DEMAND.

Indications are easily detected that the region east of the Missouri river is disposed to reinstate the sheep industry. Present prices have dissipated skepticism, and wool market action is affording added incentive. Demand for breeding ewes is coming from all quarters, Wisconsin having been a free buyer at \$4.75, taking mixed age stuff. Kentucky is also in the market and both New York and Michigan are making inquiry.

J. E. P.

IMPORTING HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS.

Robert S. Blastock of the Walnut Hall farm at Donerail, Kentucky, advises us that he is leaving England with 300 head of choice Hampshire ram lambs, a part of which he expects to sell on arrival in the United States.

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AUSTRALIAN WOOL OUTLOOK.

Recently Goldbrough Mort & Company, one of the largest firms of wool brokers in Australia, issued the following report of the future of the wool industry of that country:

"Outstanding features of the season have been the admission of free wool into America and the greatly increased volume of exports of frozen mutton and lamb. The substantial proportions assumed by the export trade of Australia in mutton and lamb arrest attention, and the increases of 1913 are so striking that we quote them. Compared with 1912 the exports of mutton and lamb show increases of almost 70 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively. The growth of the export trade in meat means so large a proportion of sheep will be wanted by the freezer that any increase in Australia's wool production can hardly be looked for.

"At the risk of being verbose we must again impress upon the trade the continuity of the change that is taking place in the character of the clip, more particularly as affecting the choicer sorts. Many developments have a bearing on this, and the most important is the extension of railways through the favored portions of western Victoria, with which is associated the best grown high-priced clips. These railways act as an effective wedge in the splitting up for agricultural purposes

of estates which have in the past been entirely devoted to the production of those high-priced wools that have given the district such a world-wide reputation. Added to this cause a gradual evolution is going on in the general bulk of the staple, the results of which will be far-reaching and difficult to gauge. The high prices ruling for mutton and lamb undoubtedly are operating and will operate to eliminate the merino sheep, and its displacement and substitution of the crossbred must mean the disappearance of many more standard brands of merino.

"The cost of production has increased during the past decade and is still increasing, with higher wages, increased taxes, and greater costs generally. The fly pest also has assumed alarming proportions, particularly in Queensland, affecting not only the growth of the wool but causing great mortality and having a markedly adverse affect on the lambing. In the case of ordinary wools of, say, good 60's quality, the above have been, to some extent, compensated by the extra weight cut per head; but turning to the finer qualities, 70's and upward, the increased cost of production may be fairly assessed at double that of the lower, as there is no compensation in added weight of fleece to be looked for. Only by the most assiduous attention to breeding and skill in stock lore can the weights of really fine haired fleeces

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be maintained, the tendency of such always being to become lighter and the sheep effeminate.

The question of the better organization of Australian sales must soon be a live one, the amount of wool placed on the market during the last three months of the year being far too great and constituting a danger that may, at some time, result in heavy loss; and it matters not at what particular point of the chain that loss may occur, the grower will eventually be shouldered with at least the greater part of it. It is therefore imperative, in his own interests, that he demand concerted action on the part of selling brokers in Australia. If sales were definitely confined to seaport towns and operations spread over a slightly longer period, together with no overlapping of auctions and a strict limitation of weekly offerings, the trade could rely on a regular quantity being forwarded, while shippers and others concerned in the handling could make better and more economical arrangements. There

are difficulties in the way, admittedly, but none so great that they can not be overcome, while the benefits to be derived would be many and weighty ones.

"Practically the great bulk of the clip is dealt with in five selling months, and with the growth of winter auctions an extension of the main series would meet the case. This would mean an average delay to the grower of a fortnight at the most, which should not be a serious objection and would result in a more stable market. The fetish 'selling before Christmas' has been largely laid, and any lingering prejudice in favor thereof should be dissipated by the results of the second series of 1913-14."

SPROAT OPENED THE SEASON.

Hugh Sproat of Idaho, enjoys the distinction of having the first western lambs on the Chicago market this year. They arrived June 24th and a week earlier would have realized \$10 in all probability as they were a classy lot. As it was, they had to take \$9.35, not a bad price when measured by the \$7.25 sale of the first Idaho arrivals in June, 1913. The western season opened about a week earlier than last year and the stuff was very welcome to killers as it enabled them to break prices which had ruled abnormally high during the forepart of the month.

J. E. P.

TEXAS COUNTING THE MONEY.

Texas, also, is talking of getting back into the sheep business. The big run of stuff from that state this year was due largely to feed abundance, which resulted in everything getting fat, but the season has resulted in arousing considerable enthusiasm over wool and mutton. Texas ought to be a principal sheep state, and there is no good reason why it could not contribute largely to the early supply of spring lambs. A large sum of money in the aggregate was realized from this season's marketing.

J. E. P.

WOOL AND ITS USES.

On the subject of wool and its uses the Wool and Cotton Reporter says:

"To many people, the word wool covers the entire range of textile fibers which are derived from the various breeds of domesticated or wild sheep which are indigenous to, or have been imported into, nearly every country of the world. They are entirely unaware of the many varieties and the great difference in quality of the fleeces from different breeds of sheep, nor are they conversant with the fact that a great number of grades are to be obtained from a single fleece of any one breed of sheep. Wool is by far the most important textile fiber of animal origin, and although the hairy covering of many animals is used for the production of textiles, the fleece of the sheep furnishes the typical wool fiber.

"Just when primitive man discovered the possibility of converting the fleece of his sheep into yarns, and the yarns into the coarse fabrics with which to protect himself from the inclemency of the weather, is a question which probably never will be definitely answered. Not infrequently bones of the sheep are found with bones of prehistoric man, proving that it was at that time a domesticated animal, and it is extremely probable, because of the comparative ease with which it may be manipulated, that wool was the first fiber to be spun and woven into fabrics to replace the skins with which man had been wont to clothe himself. Some authorities teach that the

EGYPTIANS WERE THE FIRST to spin and weave wool, as they were first to make threads and cloths of flax, but this contention is not susceptible of proof. Priestman states in his "Principles of Woolen Spinning" that the oldest authentic references available to us in regard to spinning and weaving are those found in the book of Job, and in the Book of Exodus, which date from about 1,600 years B. C. The ancient commerce of Tyre included the sale of wool in

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its raw state and also in the form of fabrics which were famous for their purple color. The growth of the industry was gradual throughout the entire world up to about the middle of the 18th century, when many mechanical aids to the manufacture of woolen yarns and cloths were discovered or invented, with the result that the production of woolen fabrics was greatly increased, and in the early years of the 19th century, the factory system was inaugurated, and has increased to such an extent that the woolen industry, taken as a whole, exceeds in value at the present time even the great steel industry which is usually cited as the leading industry of the world. At the present time, there is hardly a country in the world which does not produce some wool, although the raising of wool in great quantities is confined to comparatively few sections. The leading

WOOL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES of the world today are the Australian continent and the adjacent islands, Argentina and the United States. Probably Russia, the United Kingdom and the Turkish Empire should follow next, other countries producing but limited quantities, and need not be considered as factors in the world's production of wool.

"Variations in the type and grade of wool are the result of a combination of causes, climate, care, food, soil and

the health of the animal are all factors, and possibly more important than all of these is the breed. A peculiar feature of the wool raising industry is the fact that a change in climate may cause a great variation in the quality of fleece of the same breed of sheep. For many years, the Spanish Merino produced the finest wool, and a law was passed prohibiting the exportation of Merino sheep from that country, in order that Spain might maintain its acknowledged supremacy in the production of fine wools. About the middle of the 16th century, the Spanish Merino sheep were introduced into Peru, and from there were scattered over a considerable portion of the South American continent. The change in climatic conditions, care and food altered the character of the fleece to such an extent that in a few years, it became of a

DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT TYPE from the Merino wools of Spain. Some years later, the Merino type of sheep was introduced into other European countries, and much later was taken to Australia, where the climate and range conditions seem peculiarly fitted for the success of sheep husbandry. At the present time, the finest types of Merino wools are grown in Australia and that continent has become the principal source of supply of fine wools for the entire world.

"The methods there employed in

shearing, grading and packing the wools for distribution are far superior to those used in any other country, which, together with the fine quality of the staple, have given Australian wools an enviable position in the trade. The crossing of the Merino type with different breeds of English sheep has produced marked changes in the character of the wool. By careful selection and crossing, it is possible to secure almost any result desired, and to materially increase the weight of the fleece. Formerly, the greater part of the wool produced in Australia was of a pure Merino type, very fine and soft. The discovery of refrigerating methods, by means of which it is possible to transport mutton from sheep raising countries to more densely settled communities, has changed in a remarkable degree the proportions of fine wools and cross-breeds now produced in Australia. The

MERINO TYPE OF SHEEP is small of body, with short legs and never attains any great weight, and for that reason is not especially valuable for food purposes. The distinctly mutton type of sheep is of much larger body, with longer legs, and attains a weight almost double that of the pure Merino type, but its wool in every instance is coarser, of greater length, and inclined to be more lustrous than that of the pure Merino sheep. The results of crossing the Merino with other breeds are to give a relatively heavier carcass, increased weight of fleece, with wool of a distinctly lower grade. The resulting offspring of these crossings are known as half-blood, three-eighths blood and quarter-blood, according to the proportion of Merino type, and the grades of wool produced by them are differentiated by the same designations. The characteristics and working qualities of the various grades are quite different, each being adapted to the production of certain fabrics. The finer wools are covered with innumerable fine scales or serrations attached firmly to the body of the fibre at the root end, and entirely free at the outer end, which



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gives to these wools their peculiar felting properties. The coarser wools have less serrations, are in general more lustrous, more harsh to the touch, and possess inferior felting properties.

Combing and Clothing Wools.

"In addition to the separation into the various grades, wools are usually further classified, as combing or staple wools, and clothing wools. The term combing wool formerly indicated that the fibers were at least two inches in length, as it was not considered that wools shorter than this might be made into combed yarns, but the invention of the French system of combing and drawing has enabled the manufacturer of worsted yarns to use a considerable part of what were usually considered clothing wools for the production of combed yarns.

Worsted and Woolen Yarns.

"There are various methods of distinguishing between worsted and woolen yarns, woolen yarn usually being made from shorter wool, and is carded instead of being combed, but the real difference consists not as much in the length of fibre used as in the fact that a worsted thread has its individual fibers laid as nearly as possible parallel to each other, while in the woolen thread, no special attempt is made toward parallelization of the fibers, the individual filaments running in various directions, giving the finished thread a rather rough and fuzzy appearance. Each system of manufacturing is adapted for the production of fabrics which may not be successfully imitated by the use of threads manufactured by the alternate process. From the appearance of the yarns it will be readily understood that fabrics requiring a clear cut definition of color or weave should be made from worsted yarns, while those which are to have a smooth felted finish will be more readily produced by means of woolen threads, which lend themselves more easily to the felting process during the finishing.

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fabric it is essential that the manufacturer should have sufficient knowledge of the working properties of the various types of wool to select that best adapted for the fabric in hand. For the manufacture of fine

FACE-FINISHED WOOLENS

it is essential that the wool should be possessed of exceptional felting qualities. It must be fine, soft, and not too long, as the use of a wool of great length would necessitate much more work in the napping operation in order to secure the full fine felt which must be obtained if the goods are to show the close silky face which distinguishes this fabric. There are several types of wool which may be used to advantage in the production of fine face-finished woolens, but they are all possessed of certain characteristics without which it would be impossible to secure satisfactory results.

"Of the domestic wools, the fine Texas and California wools are the best that are obtainable for the production of fabrics of this type. The extremely fine serrations and natural curl in these wools give them exceptional felting properties, which is perhaps the most essential feature, while their fineness and softness, and their susceptibility to the acquiring of luster during the finishing process are also particularly valuable features. Of the foreign wools, the Saxony, the fine Australian clothing, and the heavy shrinking Cape wools may be used with equally good results. For the production of fine fancy worsted men's wear from domestic wools, there is a somewhat limited choice of fibers.

"The larger part of the domestic wools are divided into

TWO CLASSES,

territories and fleece wools, while each of these general classifications are further subdivided, first, geographically, second according to fineness, and third as to type, the latter distinction being more applicable to the fleece wools, which are usually termed bright wools or semi-bright. The highest grades of worsted yarns produced from domestic wools are made from the finest Ohio and Penn-

sylvania fleeces, or from some of the choice territories. By careful selection of these wools, it is possible to obtain fibers that may be spun to 70s, or even finer if it is desired. Yarns of this character are used for the manufacture of the highest grade of men's wear and dress goods. A number of grades are found between this and the stock usually denoted as half-blood, which is at present the most popular grade for men's wear and is usually spun to 2-40s. Yarns of this character are largely used for the production of the so-called popular priced men's wear fabrics, which may be purchased the present season in 14-ounce cloths at about \$1.42½ per yard. By many in the trade this is considered the standard men's wear yarn, and prices of different grades are frequently compared with this in considering relative values.

"Next lower in grade are yarns spun from three-eighths wools, somewhat coarser in fiber and with a distinctly harsher handle. Yarns of this grade, although frequently used in the production of

FANCY WORSTED MEN'S WEAR, are not so well adapted to the production of this type of fabric as are the finer grades. Aside from the depreciated handle of the fabric, there is another distinct disadvantage in the use of lower grade yarns, in that there is a greater tendency to luster which is particularly undesirable in fabrics intended for suiting purposes. Yarns of this grade are particularly suitable for the manufacture of goods on the cheviot order, although in many instances, a still lower grade yarn made from quarter-blood wools is used for the production of worsted cheviots. The inherent tendency toward luster is of no particular disadvantage in a cheviot fabric, as the nap on the face of the cloth prevents this to a considerable degree. Lower still than the quarter-bloods are the Lincoln luster wools, and still below them are the types known as common and braid. The luster wools may be used to special advantage in fabrics of the boucle and matelasse order, or for

the production of the so-called astrachan cloths which have been so popular during the past two or three seasons. Fabrics of this kind owe much of their popularity to their extreme luster, which is due not alone to the natural luster of the wool, but has been increased by the special finishing processes, which all tend to emphasize the lustrous quality of the fibre. Formerly, these wools were largely used for the manufacture of braids for trimmings and decorative purposes, but in recent seasons trimmings of this type have been but little used.

"Another type of wool which may be used for special purposes is the short, defective California. This wool has an inherent tendency to

FORM SMALL PELLETS

or nubs, and is difficult to card out sufficiently clear to make a satisfactory thread. Its chief use is in the production of so-called knickerbocker or nub yarns which are largely used for the manufacture of children's clothing, and in some seasons is very much in demand for men's wear, or raincoating. During the present heavy-weight season, there has been an unprecedented demand for the so-called balmacaan or Donegal tweed fabrics, which are almost without exception manufactured from nub yarns, which require the use of stock of this nature for a part, at least, of the decorative features."

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

In addition to the money provided by the exposition the following sums have been appropriated for premiums on show sheep at the Panama-Pacific Exposition:

American and Delaine Merino Record Association	\$ 500
American Cheviot Sheep Association ..	150
American Cotswold Registry Association	500
American Hampshire Sheep Breeders' Association	1,000
American Oxford Down Association ..	1,000
American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association	2,000
American Shropshire Registry Association	500
Continental Dorset Club	500
National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association	500

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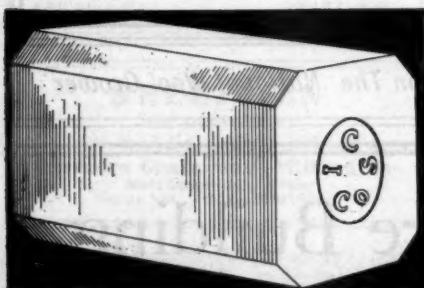
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BRADFORD TRADE WITH THE STATES—BIG WOOL SHIPMENTS.

Our Bradford correspondent writing on June 17th, says that American sheep farmers will be greatly interested in the trade that Bradford is doing with the United States, the present tariff undoubtedly favoring Yorkshire made fabrics more than the last. This week the shipments for the month of May have been published, and we are now able to see the steady progress that has been made. We give below the aggregate shipments for each month this year compared with the corresponding month a year ago:

	May, 1914.			May, 1913.			Increase.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Manufactures—									
Cotton cloths	56,107	16	0	27,767	15	4	28,340	0	8
Wool or hair cloths	110,082	3	6	9,115	9	10	100,966	13	8
Dress goods, linings, and Italian cloths	61,305	9	3	14,465	15	10	46,840	3	5
Plushes, velvets, and pile fabrics.	2,527	2	2	174	18	7	2,352	3	7
	£230,023	0	11	51,523	19	7	178,499	1	4
Yarns—									
Cotton	6,980	9	2	3,539	4	9	3,441	4	5
Silk	11,100		6	8,306	2	9	2,794	1	9
Worsted and mohair	50,499	9	11	3,880	9	9	46,619	6	2
	68,580	3	7	15,725	17	3	52,854	6	4
Tops (wool or hair)	76,311	19	8				76,311	19	8
Wool	321,915	1	5	32,721	1	1	289,194	12	4
Total all exports	770,399	11	9	130,334	3	5	640,065	9	4
	1913 £			1914 £					
January	220,823			552,190					
February	155,895			552,704					
March	164,152			634,391					
April	217,561			506,869					
May	130,334			770,399					

The shipments of wool will largely interest the readers of the National Wool Grower and we are now able to see what free wool means to the manufacturers in the States. It is rather unique to find that increasing imports of wool into the States coincides with advancing wool values, and whether present fiscal arrangements have had any influence upon that fact will be better known to those responsible in the States than to Yorkshire men. Still we have the fact that an expanding market has brought with it increased prices for American grown wools, and the same can be said for those of Australian and New Zealand origin. We must admit that the shipments of wool from Bradford have

grown a good deal faster than we expected, and we give below an interesting table showing the shipments each month of British and colonial this year compared with the corresponding months of 1913:

	British 1913		Colonial 1913		British 1914		Colonial 1914	
	£		£		£		£	
Jan . . .	27,618		58,206		68,113		111,094	
Feb. . .	30,944		25,087		73,163		104,860	
Mar. . .	16,920		35,066		52,802		218,258	
April . .	17,557		64,405		48,010		105,043	
May . . .	7,984		24,736		78,001		243,914	

It is impossible under the new classification of exports to give a comparison for many things, but the following compilation will enable readers to take in fairly accurately how the business has improved in the principal items of export compared with last year:

	May, 1913.			Increase.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wool	27,767	15	4	28,340	0	8
Wool or hair	9,115	9	10	100,966	13	8
Dress goods, linings, and Italian cloths	14,465	15	10	46,840	3	5
Plushes, velvets, and pile fabrics.	174	18	7	2,352	3	7
	51,523	19	7	178,499	1	4
Yarns—						
Cotton	3,539	4	9	3,441	4	5
Silk	8,306	2	9	2,794	1	9
Worsted and mohair	3,880	9	9	46,619	6	2
	15,725	17	3	52,854	6	4
Tops (wool or hair)				76,311	19	8
Wool	32,721	1	1	289,194	12	4
Total all exports	130,334	3	5	640,065	9	4

A very significant development is in the export of wool tops, worsted and mohair yarns, items which seldom figured under the old tariff; in fact, for fifteen years the shipments of tops has not totalled a hundred dollars. A different tale has to be told regarding the exports for last month, and we give below a useful little table showing the increased trade that has been done in worsted and mohair yarns, tops, and other important partly manufactured textiles:

MUTTON IMPORTS.

For the week ending June 20 there was imported into New York a total of 20,520 carcasses of mutton and 22,225 carcasses of lamb. Of these imports 16,520 sheep and 20,225 carcasses of lamb came from Australia. The balance came from the Argentine.

RAILROADS FINED FOR VIOLATING THE TWENTY-EIGHT-HOUR AND QUARANTINE LAWS.

Washington, D. C.—For violating the law that prohibits the confinement of live stock for more than twenty-eight hours without unloading for feed, water and rest, the following railroads have been fined a total sum of \$3,000, and in some instances additional costs, according to recent announcements of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Railroad	Total penalty	Total costs
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. (12 cases)	\$1,600	\$259.60
Receivers of the Kansas City Mexico and Orient Railway Co., (3 cases)	300	52.50
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., (1 case)	100	\$18.50
Receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. (1 case)	100	16.70

AMERICA AND THE NEW ENGLISH CLIP.

Our Bradford correspondent writes as follows:

"The English fairs are just beginning, from now onwards they will be held almost daily in one part of the country or another. So far mostly Down wools have been sold, including Midland Counties half-breds, and on the whole prices have moved in sympathy with those current at the same fairs a year ago, especially the early ones, but since Friday a slight downward tendency has been observable. America so far has not been an active competitor at any fair, and whether the Bradford merchants who are buying most of the clip, and who will lift most of the wools have American orders in their pockets, nobody seems to know, but so far not a whisper has been heard about them. Of course it is just a little early, and the more important Down fairs are yet to take place, but local merchants are in no humor for paying advanced prices, for their experience with the clip of 1913 was disastrous. The most important sale so far held has been at Kettering where mostly Down and half-bred

Downs were submitted. The biggest price reached was 33s 9d per tod of 28-pound for very good-conditioned, grass-fed, half-bred wools, and well-

washed half-breds of a slightly red tinge made 32s to 33s per tod; other grass-fed wools made 33s to 33s 3d per tod; mixed half-breds and long wools

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Volume VI ready for delivery. Pedigrees now being received for Volume VII. MEMBERSHIP FEE, \$10.00. For list of members, rules, blanks, or any other information concerning the breed, address the Secretary.

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This Association annually publishes the increase of the flocks, keeping the lineage by name and number of every animal so recorded.

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310 E. Chicago St., Coldwater, Mich.

PHOTOS VS. DRAWINGS.

In the days when photography was in a imperfect stage of development our pictures of live stock were made by artists who used the living animal as a model, afterward retouching the picture to show the individual to the best possible advantage. As a result of these "corrections" applied to the original sketch the animal and the finished picture not only differed in many essentials, but often bore little resemblance to each other.

The ease of securing in our day good photographs of animals and animal life renders unnecessary the more expensive and less accurate method of representation by means of drawings. The photograph is a reasonably fair reproduction of the animal's strong and weak points, showing him as he really looks and should be used much more extensively by live stock breeders. For advertising and illustrative purposes in the live stock press cuts can be made at a reasonable cost and the true animal likeness reproduced for the benefit of a very great number of people.

In spite of the accuracy of the photographic method and of the relative cheapness of cuts from photo prints many live stock men still prefer to use cuts from distorted drawings to represent their animals. We see fat chunky pigs with useless sorts of heads and legs, great prancing and unreal horses, sheep of a form that do not now and never did exist, and distorted views of beef and dairy cattle in catalogues and live stock journals and are less well informed as to the idea to be conveyed after gazing upon such a picture than if we had not seen it. Such cuts certainly have no educational value.

Let us throw aside those old pictures and cuts that mean nothing and come to the practical accurate and modern method of animal photography, showing in catalogs and in the advertising pages of our press the typical form and carriage of our live stock. A good picture or cut from the same means something and conveys useful

and practical information to those who look upon it, and used in advertising matter is certain to bring good results. If our stock will not stand accurate representation by the photographic method let us leave out the illustrations or get the kind of live stock that will bear the closest scrutiny of the camera or of the eye of the visitor.

The stockmen of the northwest are of a practical turn of mind and feel that they should have the best of live stock. In working to that end and seeking for constant improvement they appreciate accurate and reliable information both on the printed page and in the picture found in live stock literature.

E. J. IDDINGS,
Animal Husbandman.

Idaho Experiment Station.

MEAT PRICES IN AUSTRALIA.

On account of increasing demand for export purposes the prices of all meat animals in Australia are advancing rapidly. At Adelaide recently ten steers sold for \$95.00 each which, according to the fuss that is being made about it, must be the highest price yet paid for beef steers. Sheep and lambs are also advancing as is the price of meat in the cities. A report states that as a result of this advance an unusually large proportion of cows and young stuff are finding their way to the slaughter houses. As a rule fat cattle average about 3 cents less in Australia than in the United States.

CATTLE MOVING NORTH.

Advices indicate that the movement of southern cattle to northern pastures this spring has been heavier than for many years past. Most of these cattle have gone into Montana and Wyoming. Many of the large outfits that had practically cleaned up are now restocking. One Wyoming firm that closed out last year has contracted for 300 cars of southern cattle, part of which are from old Mexico.